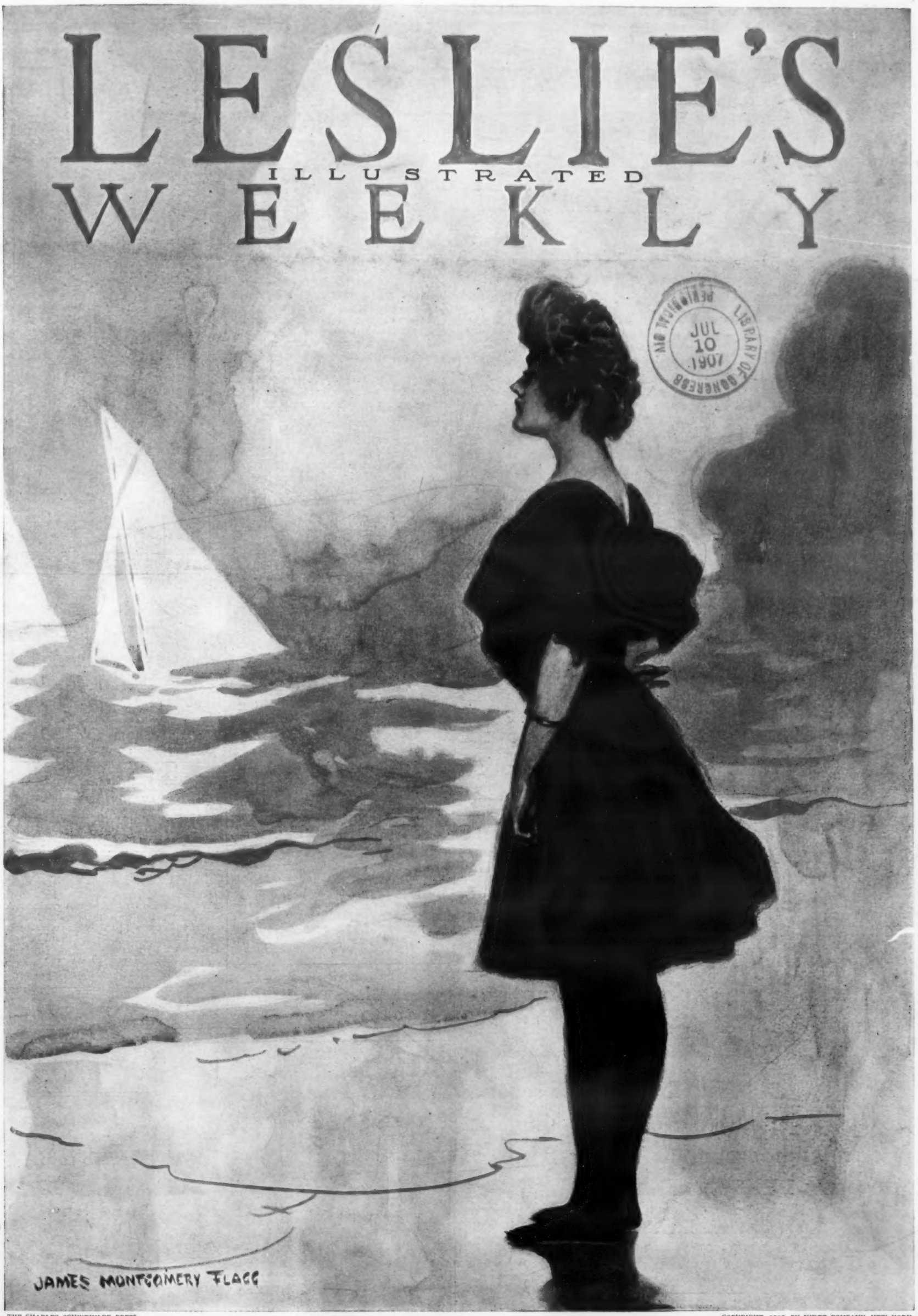
LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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JUL 10 1907



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No. 2705
JULY 11, 1907

MIDSUMMER NUMBER

PRICE
TEN CENTS

THE INCOMPARABLE WHITE

THE CAR FOR SERVICE



ANOTHER GREAT HILL-CLIMBING VICTORY

In the annual hill-climbing contest at the Cleveland Automobile Club, held June 15th, a stripped 30-horse-power Model "G" White Steamer made the fastest time, 47 2-5 seconds, defeating by a comfortable margin a field of more than 40 gasoline cars (2, 4 and 6 cylinders), including the winner of the 1905 Vanderbilt Race. Our car made the climb at a rate slightly better than 50 miles an hour.

We won the two most important events of the day—the free-for-all and the class A (cars weighing from 1432 to 2204 lbs.) and in each event had seconds to spare. Thus did our cars duplicate the triumph scored at Wilkes-Barre on Decoration Day.

Let us put you in touch with our nearest agent

THE WHITE COMPANY

CLEVELAND, OHIO

A Queer Labor-saving Device.

MANY Western railroads have dirt-ballasted tracks, on which weeds grow luxuriantly. It has been necessary to employ as many as sixteen men to cut the weeds along one mile of track (if it was desired to have it done at as rapid a rate as one mile a day); but the Union Pacific now uses a gasoline weed-burner which is capable of doing as much work as 320 men; that is, it burns twenty miles a day. The device is mounted on trucks and consists of a system of burners close to the ground, operated in much the same manner as the blowers for softening asphalt pavements. Gasoline furnishes the motive power of the car, also.

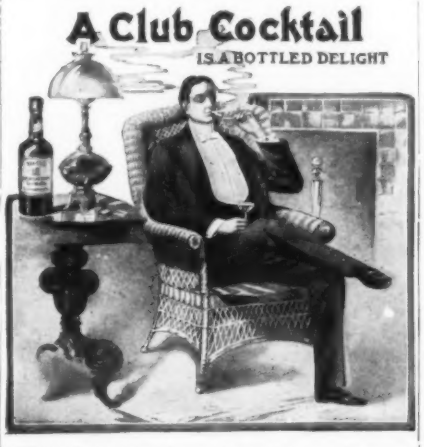
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Futility of Bill-board Advertising.

A GOOD demonstration of the relative values of newspaper and bill-board advertising was afforded by the recent printers' strike in Butte, Mont. For weeks no newspaper was published there, and the merchants had to depend for publicity upon bill-boards and "dodgers." The result was most disastrous to business, which fell off from twenty to fifty per cent.—a decrease which the business men attributed solely to the fact that they had no newspapers to use as advertising mediums. The theatres, which are ordinarily the chief supporters of bill-board advertising, suffered even more from loss of patronage than the merchants. Perhaps the experience of Butte may have some effect upon advertisers in other cities in inducing them to withdraw their patronage from a form of publicity which is offensive to so large a part of the purchasing public.

A Club Cocktail

IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT



THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are. Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

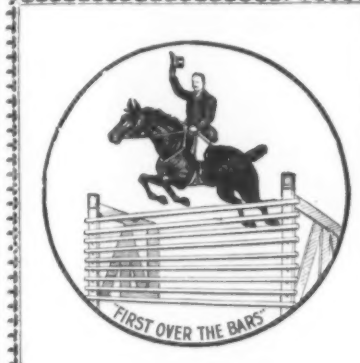
The following label appears on every bottle:

Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, Approved June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 1707.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.

Hartford New York London

Have you seen
THE TEDDY BEARS
in this week's JUDGE?



THE LEGIONS OF
CAESAR

WERE NOT NEARLY SO NUMEROUS AS THE VAST MULTITUDE WHO DAILY FORTIFY AND COMFORT THE "INNER MAN" WITH A "WEE NIPPIE" OF

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

THE
AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S
WHISKEY

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Intending purchasers of a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Piano, or Piano and Self-Player combined, should not fail to examine the merits of the world-renowned

SOHMER
PIANOS

and the "SOHMER-CECILIAN" Inside Players, which surpass all others.
Catalogue mailed on application.

SOHMER & COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Warerooms: Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St.

Are you going to St. Louis?

The HOTEL HAMILTON is a delightful place in the Best Resident Section and away from the noise and smoke; yet within easy access. Transient Rate: $1.00 to $4.00 per day. European Plan. Special Rates by the week. Write for booklet. Address: W. F. WILLIAMSON, Manager.

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Our picture line is growing all the time. We have only carefully-selected subjects by the best popular artists, reproduced in photogravure or photogelatine on the highest-grade stock. Send five cents, to cover mailing expenses, for our new forty-eight-page catalogue, showing all our latest pictures, classified in subjects and with an Artists' Index.

Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Afflicted with SORE EYES use Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

By F. Y. Cory.



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UNREQUITED LOVE

Photogelatine in sepia, 8 x 11.
25 cents.

JUDGE COMPANY
225 FOURTH AVE. NEW YORK

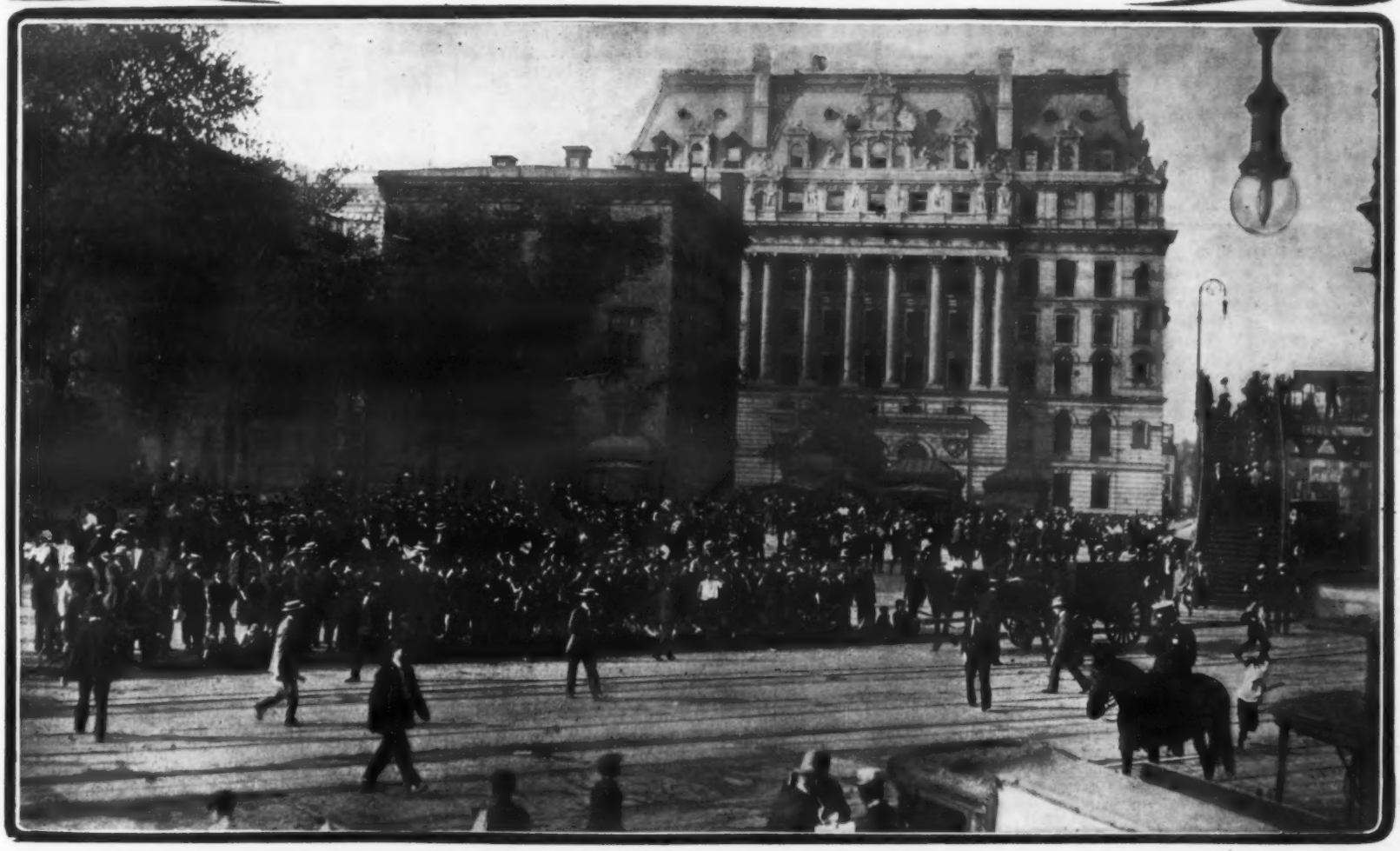
THE
UNREQUITED LOVE

They say the
Baby's clinging love
Is likened best
To heaven above.

Of heaven's delights
I have a doubt;
I'd say, off-hand,
To cut it out.

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WEEKLY

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"FANS" SWELTERING ON PARK ROW—DAILY CROWD, BLOCKING THIS FAMOUS NEWSPAPER CENTRE, SCANNING THE BULLETINS FOR BASEBALL SCORES—MOUNTED POLICE ARE NECESSARY TO KEEP A ROADWAY CLEAR FOR STREET-CAR TRAFFIC.



HOT-WEATHER CRUSH AT CONEY ISLAND—REFUGEES FROM THE HEATED CITY CROWDING THE BEACH FOR COOLNESS AND RECREATION, AND FILLING ALMOST EVERY INCH OF SPACE.

ENJOYMENT OF MIDSUMMER THRONGS IN NEW YORK.

BASEBALL ENTHUSIASTS EAGER FOR NEWS OF THE GAME, DEFYING THE TORRID GLARE, AND A HEAT-OPPRESSED HOST SEEKING RELIEF NIGH THE SEA.—*Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.*

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CV. . . . . No. 2705

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card, or by letter.

Thursday, July 11, 1907

The Unselfishness of Uncle Sam.

"THIS IS another monument to America's high sense of justice," says Sir Chentung Liang, the retiring Chinese minister at Washington, in referring to President Roosevelt's proposition to cut down the indemnity which China is to pay the United States from $24,000,000, the amount agreed upon in the Boxer affair of 1900, to $11,000,000. The United States' generosity to China in this matter has gone even further than this. Our government kept the aggregate bill of damages by the allies (England, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan) lower than it otherwise would have been in that march to Peking for the rescue of the embassies seven years ago, by bringing our own item, at the time, down to low figures. By promptly evacuating China immediately after the embassies were rescued, the United States showed an example which all the other allies followed except Russia.

In all the great transactions of the United States the mercenary motive has been absent. When we extirpated the Algerine pirates in 1812 we made the Mediterranean free to the commerce of all the nations and abolished the blackmail which those corsairs had been levying on every maritime power. Although, in the war of 1846-48 against Mexico, we made a conquest of New Mexico and California, we paid Mexico $20,000,000 for these Territories. We spent several hundreds of millions of dollars in driving Spain out of Cuba and the Philippines, and we handed Cuba over to her own people as a free republic after we had established order there and had given a chance to the Cubans to set up a government of their own, and we gave Spain $20,000,000 for improvements which she had made in the Philippines. And now we are administering Cuba again, at the request of her late President, and we intend to hand it back to her people once more when they set up a government which has a chance to stay up.

At a cost which will probably run up into the hundreds of millions, the United States is building a canal at Panama which will be open to the vessels of all the world on the same terms as to our own ships. Nearly three and a half centuries ago Spain made a survey of the isthmus with a view to building a canal there, and the entire world has been wishing for such a waterway ever since, but it remained for the United States to construct it. These practical applications of the Golden Rule in our international relations make an impressive commentary on the stock taunt that "America is the most materialistic and commercial of the world's nations."

The Triumph of Governor Hughes.

IN THE first legislative session of his term Governor Hughes scored a larger triumph even than Governor Tilden won during his whole service at Albany, a third of a century ago. The session was notable for its length, for the number of bad measures which it killed, and for the number of good measures which it enacted. It was singularly free from scandals of any sort. Nobody now alive remembers a Legislature at Albany which received such sincere and universal praise as has been given by papers of all parties to the one which recently closed. Moreover, it was a Hughes Legislature throughout. In the beginning some of the politicians on both sides started out to hamper the Governor, and to discredit him with the people. But he defeated them all, and without appearing to fight. For a time it looked like a set-back for the Governor along the whole line in his projected reforms, but he carried nearly all of them through in the end. His only important failure was in the Kelsey case. Realizing that the people of the State were behind him, the politicians lost all their support in each chamber, and the Governor won a long succession of victories.

Governor Hughes displayed courage and persistence, and won a success greater than that gained by Roosevelt as Governor, and almost as conspicuous in its field as Roosevelt's was on the larger stage of President. The qualities which won victory were the same in both instances. There was the same sincerity and determination in Hughes's case as in Roosevelt's, and the people's support and applause were so plainly manifested in each instance that the Republican and Democratic obstructionists were overwhelmed and humiliated. Thus Governor Hughes has won a prominent place among the presidential possibilities of 1908. By his conduct from the beginning of his term the Governor has shown that his purpose was to meet the demands immediately ahead of him, without thought of the presidency. Entering office without knowledge of the tricks of partisan politics, he easily overthrew the politicians, and put on the statute-book more measures of substantial reform than had been placed there in any previous session in a generation.

As an executive who does things that need to be done, and who does them without parade or self-glorification, Governor Hughes has made himself a national figure.

Roosevelt Still the Dominant Figure.

THE DOMINANCE of President Roosevelt's personality and policies becomes more and more apparent as 1908 approaches. "In a large way what are known as the policies and the programme of President Roosevelt will be the issues of 1908," said Senator Beveridge, just after an interview with the President. "The issue for 1908 which will overshadow everything else will be Theodore Roosevelt," declared Harry S. New, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in an interview in Kansas City. These are samples of expressions by a score of Republican leaders in the past two or three weeks.

"President Roosevelt will accede to the wishes of the people and accept the nomination for another term," said Judge Selden P. Spencer, a prominent St. Louis Republican, in an interview in Omaha, after a recent talk with the President at Oyster Bay. "The President says he will not accept another nomination," says Governor Hoch, of Kansas, "but what is he going to do if some delegate gets up in the convention and moves the unanimous nomination of the President? Can any American citizen decline such an honor?" "Even though the President has declared against accepting another nomination," says Governor Cummins, of Iowa, "his wish will not be respected in this case, and should not be respected. In response to the public demand he must heed the call, and stay in the White House four years longer." Many other Republican chieftains are talking in the same strain as those just quoted.

These expressions may or may not prove prophetic, but their frequency, the prominence of their authors, and the fact that their authors are found in every locality, is significant. There is significance, also, in the circumstance that such a conspicuous Democrat as John Temple Graves, the editor of the Atlanta *Georgian*, who recently urged Bryan to present the name of Roosevelt in the Democratic convention next year, and thus make his election unanimous, is even more strongly devoted to this idea of giving the President a clean sweep of the South as well as the North than he was when he made this proposition to Bryan. By way of exhausting eulogy for his friend, Governor-elect Hoke Smith, of Georgia, as the Democratic candidate for 1912, Mr. Graves styles him the "Roosevelt of the Democracy."

What was Monroe's era of good feeling to this?

Socialists Are Capturing the Democracy.

VICTOR L. BERGER, of Milwaukee, founder of the Socialist party, which, under Eugene V. Debs's leadership, polled 88,000 votes for President in 1900, and 402,000 in 1904, says that party has received a new impetus through President Roosevelt's reforms, and it has begun its propaganda for 1908. He predicts that it will poll at least 3,000,000 votes next year, and he intimates that it may get enough votes to carry the country.

While President Roosevelt's reforms have had for one of their objects the heading off of radicalism and extremism of all sorts, socialistic ideas have been gaining ground recently. But this does not necessarily mean that the party bearing the Socialist name will poll many more votes in 1908 than it did in 1904. Socialism is taking possession of the Democratic party. Bryan and Hearst are socialists rather than Democrats of the old order. Socialism will work through the Democratic organization next year if that party nominates a man like Bryan or Hearst.

In Chicago's municipal election on April 2d, 1907, the head of the Socialist ticket polled only 13,000 votes, as compared with 45,000 received by Debs in that city for President in 1904. It has been learned that most of these missing 32,000 Socialist votes of 1904 were cast for Mayor Dunne in the recent election. Dunne was chosen on a Democratic and Municipal Ownership ticket in 1905, and he ran on the same tickets in 1907, having Hearst as his most active supporter in the latter canvass. Most of the Socialists abandoned their own ticket this year and went over to the Dunne-Hearst combine, which was Socialist enough for them.

If the old-line Tilden-Cleveland Democrats fail to control their party in 1908, and put up a man of balance and sanity like Judge George Gray, the Socialists will capture it as completely as the silverites did in 1896 and 1900. Should Socialism get possession of the Democratic organization next year it will be far more formidable than it was under Debs in 1904. But in that event the conservative Democrats—the democratic Democrats—will rally around the Republican candidate, as they did in 1896 and 1900, and the Republicans will gain as sweeping a triumph as they won in 1904.

The Plain Truth.

WHATEVER may be thought of Senator Foraker's championing of the cause of the negro soldiers at Brownsville, there can be no doubt that it has made him many thousands of friends among negro voters, and that it is an important factor in the struggle between Taft and Foraker for the control of Ohio. Fear of offending the negro vote kept the Kentucky Republican convention from an unqualified indorsement of Taft, and in Ohio, where the negroes also hold the balance of power (as they do in seven other Republican States, as we recently pointed out), their devotion to Foraker may have a material effect upon the effort to make the State a unit for Taft. At this time his chances of getting the entire delegation seem doubtful, the report of a reconciliation between him and the Senator being evidently without justification. Secretary Taft's friends may take some comfort from the fact that, though the negroes do, theoretically, hold the balance of power in a presidential election, they have never yet been organized efficiently enough to defeat a Republican candidate for President, still less to prevent the nomination of one whom they did not favor. In Georgia, however, they are organizing to resist the Hoke Smith plan of negro disfranchisement, and this may be the beginning of a general movement to render their votes effective.

THE movement against the bill-board nuisance is assuming general proportions. LESLIE'S WEEKLY, which was the pioneer in this reform, has great reasons to be gratified at the number of associations throughout the country taking up the crusade against the abuse. The Business Men's Club, of Cincinnati, has outlined a campaign that is bound to achieve practical results. Its plan involves a campaign of education through the public press, a series of lectures showing lantern slides of offensive advertising, the co-operation of property owners in refusing the use of property for sign-boards displaying this kind of advertising, and the securing of local and State legislation looking to the taxation of bill-boards. In reference to this last measure it is pointed out that there are 3,000,000 square feet of sign-boards in Cincinnati, which, at an annual taxation of twelve cents a square foot, would yield an income of $360,000. Sixty per cent. of this amount would go to the city treasury and the remainder to the State. The amount which would be received by the city, $216,000, capitalized, would be three per cent. interest on $7,200,000, which would be a very substantial addition to a charity or park fund, for instance. We commend the action of the Business Men's Club, of Cincinnati. It is only by such organized and systematic efforts that the evil can be successfully overthrown. The method might well be emulated by other interested organizations. The power to tax bill-boards is used in nearly all foreign countries with good effect, and it will shortly open up a new source of revenue in this country, and at the same time go a long way toward controlling what has come to be an intolerable nuisance.

EVERY official act of Governor Hughes proves his sincerity of purpose. Nothing has proved it more positively than his crisp, direct, and unequivocal veto messages. It is a long time since a conspicuous public man has dared to oppose a veterans' pension bill. Political considerations are so strong that Congress, under their pressure, has been known to pass a pension bill appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars in such haste that the public was hardly advised as to its action. The Legislature of New York recently passed a bill providing for a pension to every soldier, sailor, or marine honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States in the late Civil War, who had served ninety days, been employed for a continuous period of fifteen years or more in the civil or military service of this State, or in any of its municipal divisions, and who had become incapacitated after reaching the age of sixty-five. Without hesitation, Governor Hughes very properly vetoed this bill on the ground that it was "clearly objectionable." The Governor, in his incisive, logical manner, clinches his veto by this incontrovertible argument: "If the State were to allow pensions upon the ground of service in the Civil War, there is no reason why the benefit should be limited to those veterans who have been employed by the State or by a municipality. On the other hand, if civil-service pension were to be established, there is no reason why the benefit should be limited to veterans and other civil servants should be debarred." It is too bad that the same spirit of independence and the same force of sound reasoning shown by Governor Hughes have not always been found among those to whom the veto power has been intrusted.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

HOW MUCH the prosperity of an institution of learning depends on the ability and fitness of its head is shown in the case of Vassar College, the earliest and the best-known school of that rank for women established in the United States. When, in 1886, Dr. James M. Taylor was elected president of the college there were at Vassar about three hundred students, but only one hundred and sixty of these were in the regular college classes, the rest being distributed in a preparatory department, an art school, and a music school, and in various special courses. Under the wise and energetic administration of Dr. Taylor the institution has had a remarkable growth. To-day the number of students in the four college classes is one thousand, although there has been a decided advance in the standards of education and in the requirements for admission. The faculty has increased since 1886 from thirty-five to ninety-four; upward of two million dollars has been expended on buildings and equipment; the endowment has increased from about $460,000 to $1,300,000, and the library, which in 1890 had 12,500 volumes, now has 55,000. The fame of Vassar as a college of the first order has spread around the world, and its future is most promising. Dr. Taylor has won wide recognition as one of the nation's leading educators, and has been honored by both Yale and Rochester universities with the degree of doctor of divinity, and by Rutgers College with the degree of doctor of laws.



DR. JAMES M. TAYLOR,
The scholarly and efficient president of Vassar College.—*George G. Rockwood.*

IT HAS seemed to many rather remarkable that two of the leading institutions of learning in the United States should have as their heads men of the same family name. But it is a still stranger coincidence that the resignation of both these eminent educators has been announced almost simultaneously. The Rev. Dr. Bradford Hall Raymond, president of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., will retire on account of impaired health, but is expected, after a long leave of absence, to return to the university in some less onerous official capacity. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Van Vranken Raymond, president of Union University, at Schenectady, N. Y., has received a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, rated as the richest in that city. The doctor will receive a salary of $10,000 a year. He is one of the best of preachers, and will be a power in the religious world of Buffalo.

KING CARLOS of Portugal lately developed into something of a reactionary, having dissolved parliament and proceeded to rule the land autocratically. This stirred up a revolutionary agitation, which would probably have made very rapid headway had the monarch not been so popular. The King is a remarkably versatile man. He is an excellent all-round sportsman, a skillful artist, a good singer, a keen student of Shakespeare, an able scientist, and an author.

AMONG THE most notable of recent religious meetings was one in which Governor James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, figured prominently. It was held at Jackson, Miss., by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Cates, a noted Southern evangelist, and in the course of it an incident occurred that was as dramatic as it was unexpected. Governor Vardaman had been attending the revival services regularly, and this time, when Dr. Cates had made a powerful plea to sinners, the Governor, in the presence of 3,000 persons, strode to the mourners' bench and knelt with forty others for prayer. The Governor wept like a child, and hundreds of men and women uttered pious ejaculations and also wept for joy. It was at first reported that the Governor had professed conversion, but this was afterward said to be a premature statement. The affair created a great stir in religious circles in the South, where it was hailed as a wonderful example of the power of the gospel. Governor Vardaman gained national notoriety by his rabid opposition to the exercise of the franchise by negroes and to their education. He has, however, been a strong opponent of lynching, and has saved several negroes from summary execution by mobs. He aspires to a seat in the United States Senate, and his chances of securing it are considered by his supporters to be excellent.



JAMES K. VARDAMAN,
Governor of Mississippi, who sought religion at a revival meeting.
Gray.

TWO GUATEMALANS, Florencio Morales and Bernardo Mora, who were recently sentenced to death in the City of Mexico for the assassination of General Manuel Lisandro Barillas, former president of Guatemala, have had their cases appealed to the Superior Court of Mexico, although their conviction was mainly based upon their own confessions. It is generally believed that the death sentences will be affirmed by the higher court. In that event the prisoners will be shot in the court-yard of Belem Prison, City of Mexico. The case nearly brought about a conflict between Mexico and Guatemala. The confessions of the men implicated General José Maria Lima, commander of the military zone of San José, Guatemala, as the prime instigator of the plot, which resulted in the death of Barillas. The Mexican government made a demand upon Guatemala for the extradition of Lima. This demand was refused, and for a time the attitude of the two countries was warlike, but it is now believed that there will be no serious trouble between them. General Barillas was an exile from Guatemala, and had lived a quiet life in the Mexican capital. He was passing along one of the principal streets when Morales stabbed him to death. The assassin was quickly arrested, as was also Mora, with whom he roomed. It was learned that the two men purposed to assassinate both General Barillas and General Salvador Toledo, another Guatemalan exile. The plot against the latter failed because of the imprisonment of the assassins.



BERNARDO MORA AND FLORENCIO MORALES,
Self-confessed assassins who nearly caused war between Mexico and Guatemala.—*Hornaday.*

OLGA NETHERSOLE, who, though an English actress, is nearly as well known in the United States as in the United Kingdom, was bold enough to face Parisian audiences this season as the first English-speaking actress who has ever appeared in repertory in the French capital. More than that, she appeared in the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, enacting some of the rôles which the "divine Sarah" has made almost classic—in the opinion of her countrymen, at least—and came away from Paris without sustaining much damage at the hands of the French critics. Miss Nethersole might be supposed to make a stronger appeal to French than to American and English audiences, since her undeniable dramatic talents are directed chiefly to the exposition of such unsavory characters as *Sapho* and *Carmen*, whose adventures are followed with more interest on the continental stage than on our own.



OLGA NETHERSOLE,
The first English-speaking actress to appear in repertory on the Paris stage.

GOVERNOR COMER'S temporary appointment of ex-Congressman John H. Bankhead as United States Senator from Alabama to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General John T. Morgan gives the latter a successor markedly unlike that noted statesman in talents and traits. General Morgan was a man of pronounced ability and strong and positive character, who measured up to the highest senatorial standard. Mr. Bankhead has not displayed any unusual mental gifts, nor brought himself into notice by reason of forceful public activity. Although he served eighteen years in the lower house of Congress, he made no record there of special importance. He belongs to that neutral type of Congressmen who discharge routine duties faithfully, but do not initiate nor influentially support any noteworthy acts of statesmanship. Mr. Bankhead was defeated for renomination for Congressman last year, Captain Hobson, of *Merrimac* fame, being elected in his stead, but he had himself indorsed in the Democratic State primary for alternate Senator. It is in obedience to this indorsement that Governor Comer has appointed Mr. Bankhead. The appointment runs only until the meeting of the Legislature on July 19th, when a Senator is to be regularly elected. Mr. Bankhead maintains that the action of the primary is binding on the legislators as well as on Governor Comer, but his opponents declare that the State lawmakers did not pledge themselves to vote for him, and that they can with honor choose some other man.



JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
Appointed United States Senator from Alabama to succeed the late Mr. Morgan.—*Bell.*

CONSERVATISM in China recently received a severe shock when "The Holy Duke Yen," popularly known as "The Duke Confucius," came out boldly as a liberal. The duke is the direct descendant in the seventy-sixth generation of the celebrated philosopher Confucius, and his adhesion to the progressive element has given the latter a much better standing. The government had ordered a college to be established at the birthplace of the duke's great ancestor for the study of the Confucian sacred books, but the duke protested that the institution ought also to teach modern foreign learning, including the sciences. His attitude may give a powerful impetus to progress in the Celestial empire.

JUDGING by the frequency of newspaper mention of centenarians, the tribe of those marvels of longevity is steadily increasing its numbers. Two more interesting members of it have lately been included in the aged men's "Who's Who." The Rev. Thomas Lord, an English Congregational minister, is reported to be still conducting religious services although he is 100 years old. Dr. Williamson F. Boyakin, of Marysville, Kansas, was the G. A. R. orator at that place this year on Decoration Day, which was also his 100th birthday. The vigor of his delivery, it is said, would have done credit to a much younger man.

THE Rev. Dr. Charles E. McClellan, of the Fairhill Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, believes in making religion attractive. He has induced his congregation to subscribe $12,000 for the purpose of building a roof-garden on the church, where vaudeville entertainments may be given during the warm weather in order to attract men, women, and children to gospel services. He intends to provide entertainments similar to those offered by playhouses, and thinks that if a substitute for the theatre is presented to them many of the people of his neighborhood will be drawn from the foolish and vicious amusements purveyed by some playhouses, as well as from the saloons and poolrooms. "If necessary," he says, "we must supply free lunch, which attracts so many men to the saloon." Dr. McClellan's church is in Kensington, the largest mill section of Philadelphia, and its congregation is largely made up of mill workers.



REV. DR. CHARLES E. MC CLELLAN,
Whose church in Philadelphia will have a roof-garden and vaudeville entertainments.—*Tyson & Son.*



START OF THE YALE-HARVARD 'VARSITY RACE AT NEW LONDON (WON BY YALE).

YALE CREW AT LEFT, HARVARD AT RIGHT, REFEREE'S BOAT IN THE CENTRE.—*Pictorial News Co.*



UNCLE SAM'S LOTTERY FOR FARM PRIZES.

SECRETARY JAMES R. GARFIELD READING THE FIRST NUMBER DRAWN FOR THE OPENING OF THE HUNTLEY IRRIGATION PROJECT AT BILLINGS, MONT.—*R. H. Post.*

How New York Will Handle Utilities.

IT is not often that the interest of the whole country is centred upon a single act of legislation in any State of the Union, as is the case with the new public-utilities act in New York State. This piece of legislation, passed under the direct inspiration of Governor Hughes, marks a new epoch in the regulation of corporations, and bids fair to strip from national politics the issue of governmental control, and leave to the States the sovereign power over the railroads, except in such matters as fall within the field of interstate commerce.

Few people realize the far-reaching character of this legislation, since few have had the patience to read the full text of the far-reaching bill. Its most important provisions may be summarized as follows:

The Governor is authorized to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, two commissions of five members each, these commissions —the one acting for the metropolitan district, the other for the rest of the State—having jurisdiction over all steam and street railroads; over all common carriers doing business exclusively within one of the districts; and over the manufacture, sale, or distribution of gas or electricity. Each commissioner will receive a salary of $15,000 per annum.

The public-service corporations subject to the regulations of the commissions are required to give safe and adequate service and make reasonable charges, the decision as to what constitutes such service and charges resting with the commissioners. Railroads are required to report to the commissions all changes in schedules. Special rates, drawbacks, and unreasonable preferences are forbidden, and common carriers must not charge or receive greater compensation in proportion for the transportation of passengers or property for a short than for a long distance over the same line.

The general supervision of the commissions over the corporations will be made effective by their power to examine books, contracts, and records, and to prescribe all forms of annual reports. They have the right to investigate accidents and any complaints, and may dismiss complaints or order the corporation to remove the cause of complaint.

No corporation subject to the commissions may build or extend a railroad or exercise any new right under its franchise without the approval of the proper commission, nor may transfers of franchises or stocks be made without such approval. The commissions reserve to themselves the right to approve the issues of any stocks, bonds, or other forms of indebtedness.

Besides having the power to determine the quality of gas and electricity furnished to consumers, the commissions may fix the price of these commodities and have the authority to grant or refuse permits for the laying of mains, the erection of poles, etc. In the case of railroads they are to determine the just and reasonable rates, fares, and charges, and fix a maximum; they are also, either on their own motion or in response to complaints, to determine what shall be the equipment, rules, and general service of such corporations. They may order repairs or improvements in tracks, terminals, etc., to be made within a reasonable time; they may order an increase in the number of trains or cars, or change the time schedules for the betterment of traffic.

The responsibilities resting upon the ten commissioners are thus seen to be enormous, involving as they do the full control of the gas, electric light, steam and street railroad companies of the State in all their relations to the public service. Some critics of the measure believe that such a task is beyond the ability of any commission, however conscientious its members may be, and that the new law will work hardship to capital and, eventually, to the general public. Like all reform legislation, it is an experiment, the result of which cannot be predicted with certainty; but the rights of the public under the old system of haphazard regulation, which amounted to no regulation at all, have been so disregarded that the experiment was demanded.

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Value of Little Savings.

THE ORDER of the Postmaster-General that, owing to the advance in the price of jute, less string must be used in the tying-up of packages by postal employés, and that twine must be saved and used twice, when it is possible, may seem to inculcate a small economy; but it is the economies in small things that count in a service so great as that of a government department. In the ordinary affairs of life, a conscientious man will be more careful in the use of materials belonging to a neighbor than of those which are his own property; when it comes to the public service, however, one must be more than "indifferent honest" not to indulge in a degree of wastefulness, a tendency which Postmaster-General Meyer has acted wisely in attempting to counteract.

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The Awful Poverty of London.

AN APPALLING picture of the pauperism of the English metropolis shows that the legal poor of that city number over 123,000, nearly three per cent. of the total population, the exact ratio being twenty-six out of every thousand. Of this vast number of paupers seventy-eight thousand are in workhouses, the highest number on record. It is said that the workhouses are so lavishly equipped and administered that the poor flock to them instead of trying to avoid them. This tendency to the workhouses may not, however, really imply an increase of degradation. The workhouses are cleaner than the homes of some of the London poor, and their inmates are subject to wholesome regulations, both sanitary and moral. The lowest hell of London pauperism is very low indeed. A hundred and fifty years ago Fielding wrote, "If we were to make a progress through the outskirts of the metropolis and look into the habitations of the poor, we should there behold such pictures of human misery as must move the compassion of every heart that deserves the name of human. What, indeed, must be his composition who could see whole families in want of every necessity of life, oppressed with hunger, cold, nakedness, and filth, and with diseases the certain consequence of all these." These words are true to-day. Yet London is the most philanthropic of cities as well as the greatest, though it has slums that seem the most hideous and hopeless in the world. The magnitude of the metropolis attracts human driftwood from all quarters and it eddies down to the slums. Its inertia is the most difficult problem of the pauperism of London. Various agencies are at work to quicken it with aspiration, notably the Wesleyan Mission and the Salvation Army; and their faith in God and enthusiasm of humanity are winning encouraging success. But it is only the beginning of the battle.



EDWARD M. BASSETT,
Of Brooklyn, former Democratic congressman from the fifth district, now member of the First District Commission.

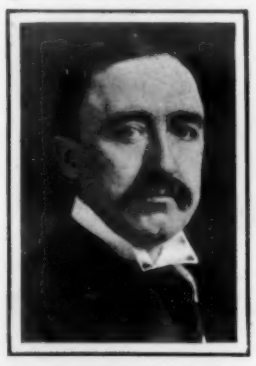


JAMES E. SAGUE,
Of New Hamburg, former vice-president of the American Locomotive Company, now member of the Second District Commission.—*Fritz.*

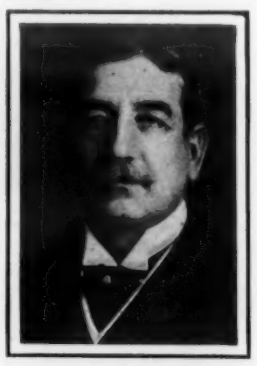
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A Newspaper's Birthday.

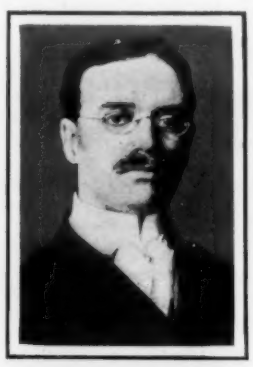
ONE OF the best of the interior dailies in the United States, the Troy *Times*, announces that it was fifty-six years old on June 25th. Our contemporary is an example of what can be done by a wide-awake, energetic, enthusiastic journalist, revealed by the history of the *Times*. It was started by the late John M. Francis, with little behind him except his energy and ability, and from the smallest beginning it has developed into one of the leading exponents of the Republican party in the United States. Mr. Francis was one of the most noted advisers of the Republican leaders and held positions of confidence and trust. He was succeeded in the ownership of the *Times* by his son, the Hon. Charles S. Francis, now serving as the United States ambassador at Vienna, a place which his father had also filled with conspicuous success. In the absence of Mr. Francis, the *Times* is in the editorial charge of Mr. James H. Potts, who began his journalistic career on the *Times*, and who has well maintained the reputation and high standing of the publication. We extend to our contemporary the heartiest congratulations of the season.



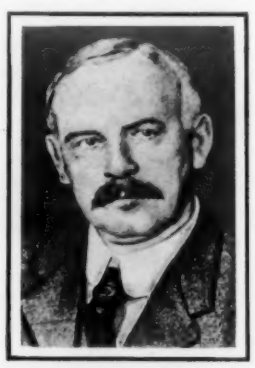
WILLIAM R. WILLCOX,
Who resigned the postmastership of New York to become chairman of the First (New York City) District Commission.—*Fredricks.*



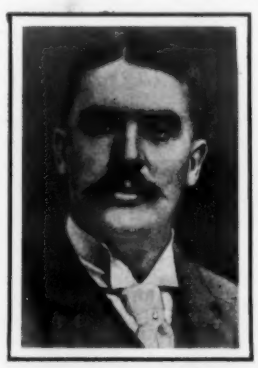
WILLIAM MC CARROLL,
Of Brooklyn, president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; member of the First District Commission.—*Falk.*



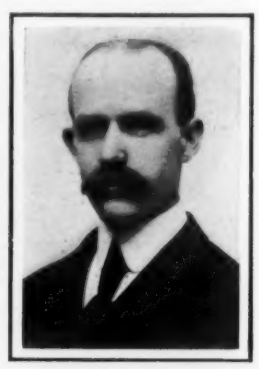
CHARLES H. KEEP,
Of Buffalo, who resigned the State banking superintendency to become a member of the Second District Commission.—*Hall.*



MARTIN S. DECKER,
Of New Paltz, lately assistant secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, now member of the Second District Commission.



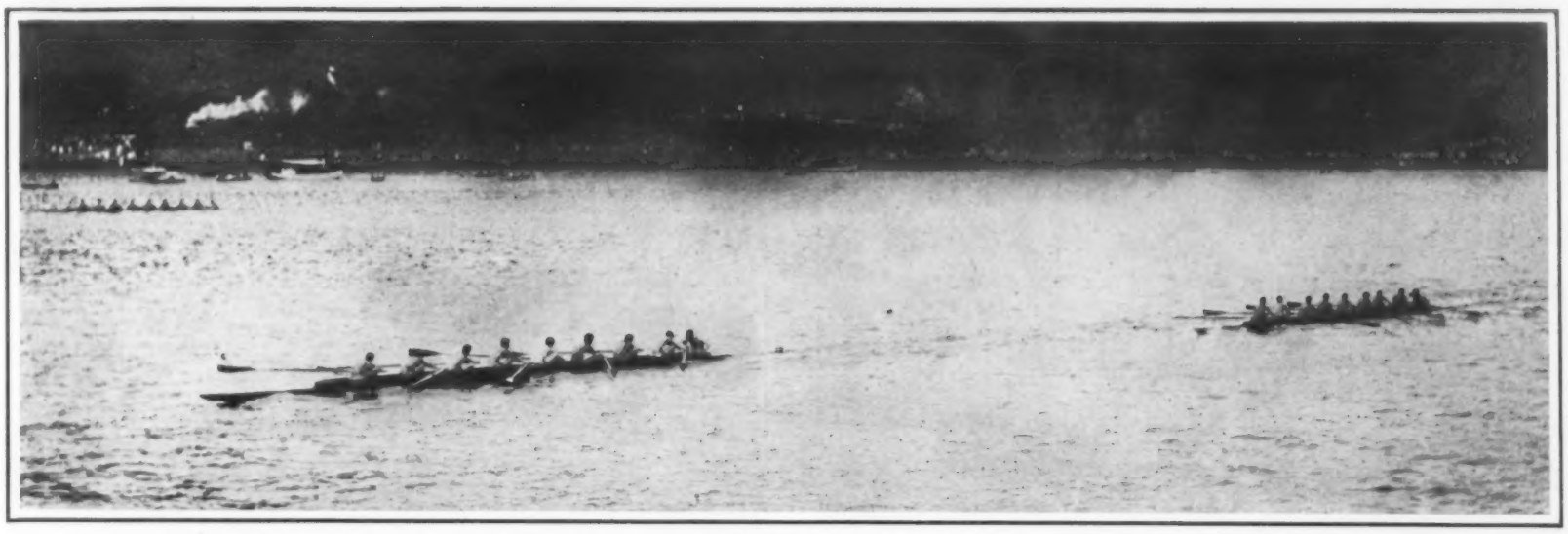
THOMAS M. OSBORNE,
Former mayor of Auburn, member of the Second District (outside of New York City) Commission.



DR. MILO R. MALTBIE,
Of New York, public-utilities expert, member of the First District Commission.—*Rockwood; Courtesy of the National Civic Federation.*

NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC-SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

MEMBERS OF THE TWO BOARDS CHARGED WITH THE VAST RESPONSIBILITIES OF REGULATING THE RAILROAD, GAS, AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT COMPANIES OF THE STATE.



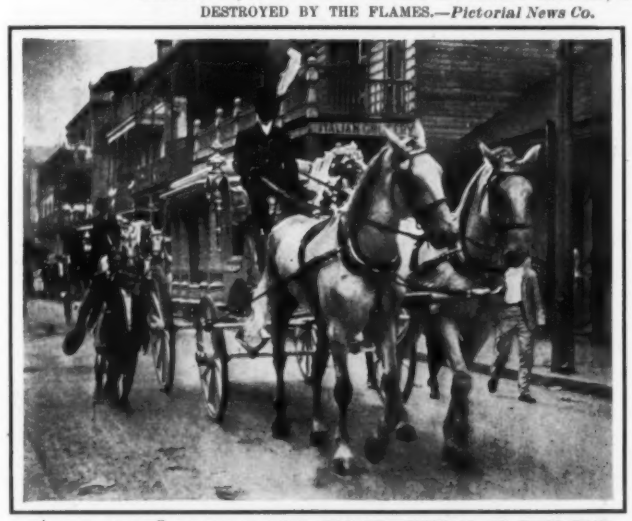
(PRIZE WINNER, $10.) A HARD-FOUGHT AQUATIC CONTEST—WISCONSIN CREW WINNING THE EIGHT-OARED TWO-MILE FRESHMAN RACE IN THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA AT POUGHKEEPSIE - SYRACUSE COMING IN SECOND.—*Hiram Greene, New Jersey.*



A $300,000 FIRE WHICH THREATENED THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION—ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE ARCADE HOTEL, WHICH, WITH SEVEN OTHER HOTELS AND MANY LESSER STRUCTURES, JUST OUTSIDE OF THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS, WAS DESTROYED BY THE FLAMES.—*Pictorial News Co.*



A GREAT STATESMAN'S MEMORY HONORED—UNVEILING AT WILMINGTON, DEL., OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE THOMAS F. BAYARD, FORMERLY SECRETARY OF STATE AT WASHINGTON—UNITED STATES JUDGE GEORGE GRAY, A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY, DELIVERING AN ADDRESS.—*P-J. Press Bureau, Pennsylvania.*



A 'BLACK HAND" HORROR IN NEW ORLEANS—FUNERAL OF EIGHT-YEAR-OLD WALTER LAMANA, WHO WAS KIDNAPED AND MURDERED BECAUSE HE WAS NOT RANSOMED—ELEVEN PERSONS WERE IMPLICATED IN THE CRIMES.—*A. V. Hall, Louisiana.*



FIRST WOMAN'S MOTOR CLUB IN THE UNITED STATES—MEET OF THE ORGANIZATION, COMPOSED OF PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY WOMEN, AT CLEMENT A. GRISCOM'S COUNTRY PLACE, HAVERFORD, PA.
P-J. Press Bureau, Pennsylvania.



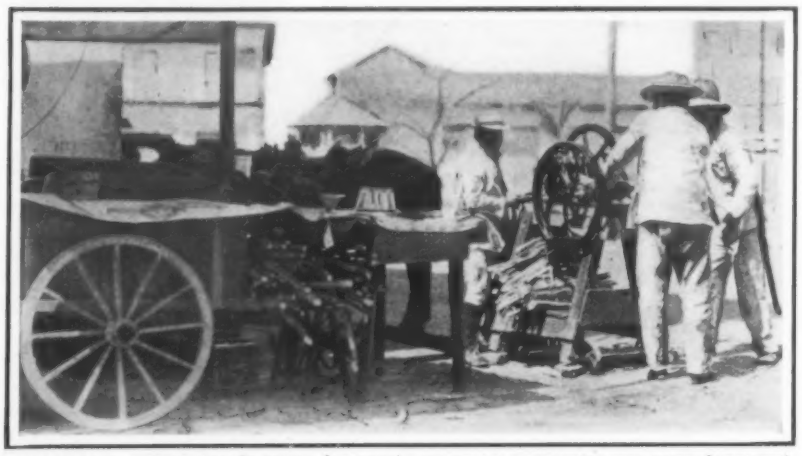
SERIOUS BUILDING DISASTER IN NEW YORK DUE TO OFFICIAL NEGLECT—RUINS OF A FOUR-STORY TENEMENT AT WALKER AND LAFAYETTE STREETS, WHICH WAS UNDERMINED BY AN EXCAVATION AND WHICH COLLAPSED, KILLING NINE PERSONS AND INJURING SEVERAL OTHERS—THE POLICE HAD IN VAIN REPORTED THE STRUCTURE UNSAFE.—*Avery Anderson, New York.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—NEW JERSEY WINS.

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS OF THE TIME AS WITNESSED BY KEEN-EYED AND SKILLFUL CAMERISTS.

Quaint Old Camaguey, Cuba's Most Primitive City

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



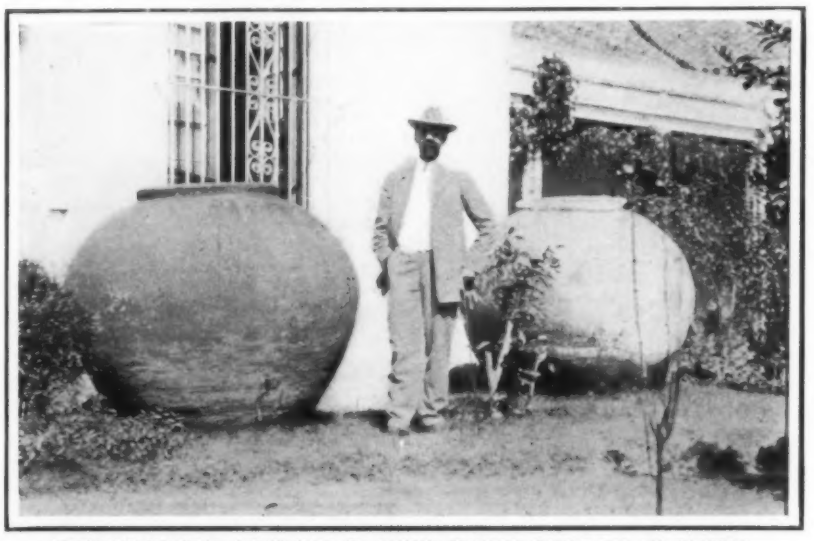
A SUGAR-CANE JUICE SELLER'S STAND (AT LEFT)—PRESSING JUICE FROM THE CANE (AT RIGHT)



OX TEAMS PASSING THROUGH THE HATIBONICO RIVER AT CAMAGUEY.



CUBA'S OLDEST CATHEDRAL (IN BACKGROUND), THE MERCED, BUILT IN 1628—TYPICAL STREET (IN FOREGROUND) IN CAMAGUEY, THE CALLE REPUBLICA.



AMERICAN CONSULAR AGENT JOHN W. HANSON STANDING BESIDE THE BIG EARTHEN JARS USED AT CAMAGUEY AS CISTERNS.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

WHEN Columbus discovered Cuba in 1492 he landed on the north coast of what is now Puerto Principe, and the historians assert that a town bearing the name of the province was established there as early as 1515. At that time pirates infested the sea, and were also a terror to the inhabitants along the coast. They so harassed the early settlers of the island that the latter moved farther into the interior, and thus was founded the town of Camaguey. To-day it retains more of the evidences and customs of the sixteenth century than any other city in Cuba. It has a population of fifty thousand people, many of whose ideas and modes of living are as primitive as they were three centuries ago. The very quaintness of the place is its chief attraction. Its tiled, fluted roofs, its narrow stone pavements, and its crooked streets, which are literally made up of curves, all add to its interest as well as indicate its antiquity. Tradition has it that the streets were built after this fashion to fool the pirates who pursued the settlers even to the interior. The architecture of old Spain predominates, and the houses have been painted in every conceivable color. One house, however, on the Caridad, the Prado of Camaguey, is a travesty on the harmony of colors—with brilliant red columns supported by a base of most vivid green.

No Camaguey child of the poorer class is expected to wear clothes until it is at least seven years of age, and everywhere in the streets one encounters little brown-skinned children, absolutely nude, playing in the sunshine. There were no street-cars to mar the quaint picture when I saw it, but one was not obliged to walk, for Cuban cabs were numerous and could be hired for a mere trifle. The shopping section presented an animated appearance, as here in particular the old Spanish custom of the clerks eating and sleeping in the stores is in vogue. One day as I passed down the Calle Republica I noticed a crowd around a man, and coming nearer I saw that he was a genuine American street fakir, using all the arts of his trade to induce the people to purchase. He spoke Spanish, and was selling tiny alarm-clocks and jumping-beans. When he saw me a broad smile overspread his face, and as we met he said in an undertone:

"Would you believe it, but there are just as many suckers here as there are in the States."

"Hardly," I answered. "Business is pretty good?"

"Great," he returned, as he jingled the coins in his pocket and passed on, followed by a fresh crowd of purchasers.

A little farther down the street was a native extracting juice from sugar-cane and selling it on the spot as our street vender does lemonade. I questioned him as well as I could, and afterward, much to his delight, made a picture while he was working the machine. As if not to be outdone in courtesy he presented to me a glassful of the sweet juice with a courtly bow. This was one of the many instances in Cuba when I was glad that I at least knew "*gracias*," the Spanish word for "thank you." Cubans are fond of sweets, and little boys are frequently seen going along the street from window to window bearing trays of sweetmeats on their heads. In Camaguey these little street merchants are more numerous than elsewhere. Another street scene so strange to me was boys who carried dinners from hotels to different people in the city. These meals were put up in sectional dinner pails, each section containing a course. This practice grows out of the servant problem.

The old town has, like other cities in Cuba, a large number of churches, quaint in appearance, and massive in construction. The walls of La Merced, built in 1682, are from four to eight feet thick, while its tower is built of a species of Cuban hard wood which lasts for centuries. I was shown through this church, which is one of the finest on the island, by a monk, a member of the Barefooted Carmelites, under whose care the church has been for the last century. Religious processions in the street are forbidden under the present government, but are still held on Good Friday inside the church. I was shown a wonderful silver sepulchre weighing at least five hundred pounds, in which there was a figure of the body of Christ. This is carried around the church on procession days by men who beg for the honor. There is also a solid altar which was made from forty thousand Spanish silver dollars. A volume might be written on these wonderful cathedrals of Cuba, with their fine old paintings, splendid vestments, and rich mural decorations, and at Camaguey particularly do these edifices appeal to one, as their time-worn walls greet you at every turn.

Up to the time of the first American occupation Camaguey depended wholly upon cisterns for her water supply, and although there are several artesian wells bored by the United States government in the town at present, many of the residents still use their *tinajones* (cisterns). They resemble huge jardinières, and are made by being turned over a core on a potter's wheel. Many of them are six feet in diameter and will hold five hundred gallons of water. As none have been manufactured for at least fifty years, these old earthen jars will soon give way to a more modern method of supplying water.

For many years Camaguey lacked good hotel accommodations, but recently the old Spanish cavalry barracks at the edge of the town have been converted into a hostelry, and its appearance is in keeping with the ancient surroundings. There is a sentry-box in the parlor, and the stone floor of the wide hallway shows marks of horses' hoofs, as for more than fifty years this doorway served as the entrance for the troopers who fought under the banner of the red and gold. The *patio* is filled with the usual tropical plants, and just under my window there was a cluster of giant bamboo-trees. From my tiny veranda I could see the barracks of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and the strains of the "Star-spangled Banner" wafted from that camp at sunset each evening were among the few familiar sounds that greeted my ear in that secluded spot. Puerto Principe has always been Cuba's great cattle country, and is still its chief source of meat supply, although the drought of this year has been so great that cattle have died from lack of water, and the supply has fallen off to an alarming extent. The beef prepared there is called *tassajo*, and is nothing more than the jerked beef of the far West salted and dried in the sun.

Camaguey is the home of the land-speculator, and the scheme is of American origin and promotion. Land has been freely purchased in Cuba, especially in the interior of the island, and in many instances care has not been taken to secure good titles. In fact, owing to the unsettled condition of that country for many years, with imperfect records and uncertain marriage relations, it is difficult to determine where the title is vested or who has the right to make a valid conveyance. But such conditions do not deter the land operator, who will run chances of the title being accepted through ignorance or confidence, or who, when confronted with flaws, will have in existence a guaranty company to insure the title, the solvency of which may be more doubtful than the title involved. Of marvelous fertility is this land, if one chooses to rely upon the extravagant statements made by the promoters. In this way not only are sales made, but also more capital for further exploitation is solicited. But when the scheme is analyzed it is discovered that the main idea is that the company, when formed, is to be managed by the promoter at a good salary. It will further be discovered upon investigation that it will be many years before the land could possibly produce what the promoters claim could be produced in a year or two. But the principal harm of these land schemes lies in the fact that so much of the soil under their control is where the palmetto lives, and wherever that scrubby bush shows itself it is a sure sign of shallow soil, and without a large outlay of money very little can be produced from it.

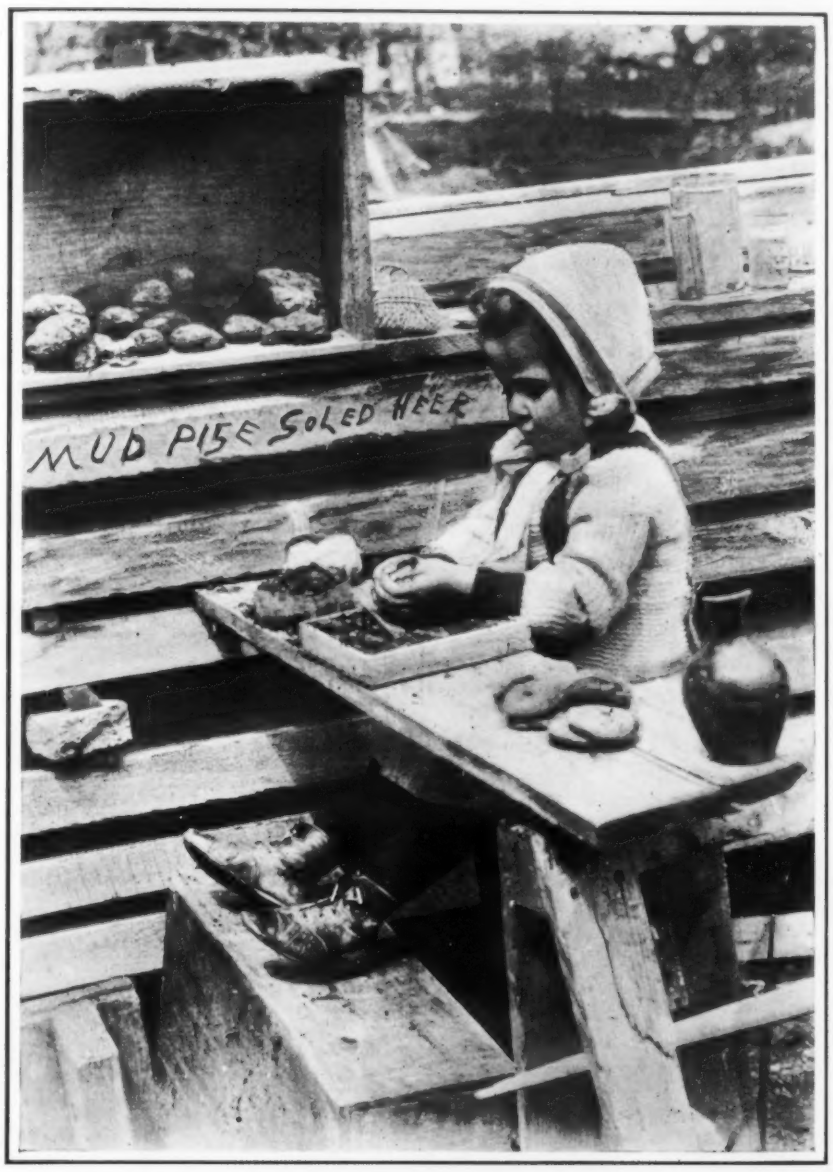
The province of Puerto Principe is in the centre of Cuba and is the very heart of the grazing country, and its land, perhaps, can be best used for cattle farms. Science explains the nature of the soil by the theory that ages ago, when the island was born of the sea, the violent winds blew the fertile soil from the centre of the island to the sides. Investors in real estate in Cuba should make no purchases without a personal inspection of the land, the title to which should be carefully examined and certified to by lawyers in whom they have implicit confidence and who have no connection with the seller. These investors will find, when Cuba has a stable government, that thousands of acres of virgin soil in every part of the island, equal in fertility to any there, have just been waiting for capital and energy to work them; and when that time comes, which is not far off, the yield of tobacco and sugar from that little dot in the southern seas will astonish the world.



(FIRST PRIZE, $5.) FIRST LESSON IN THE SEASONABLE ART OF SWIMMING.
O. von Engeln, New York.



GIVING BUNNY A TASTE OF SOMETHING GOOD.
Selden Washburn, South Dakota.



(SECOND PRIZE, $3.) DOING A RUSHING BUSINESS AT THE MUD-PIE STAND.
E. J. & H. D. Lee, Pennsylvania.



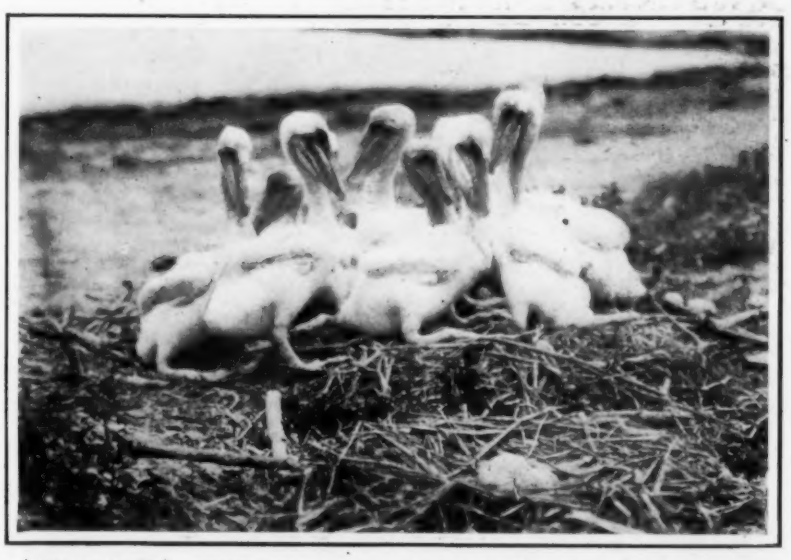
AN INTENSELY INTERESTING GAME OF CARDS.—*E. J. & H. D. Lee, Pennsylvania.*



WORK-HORSES WEARING THEIR NEW SUMMER HATS.
Andrew Merton, New Jersey.



WOMEN AS HOD-CARRIERS IN HUNGARY—CARRYING BRICKS AND MORTAR IN TUBS ON THEIR HEADS.—*Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Servia.*



(THIRD PRIZE, $2.) CURIOUS NESTLINGS—YOUNG PELICANS (WITH NEST IN FOREGROUND) ON A MUD-BANK IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA.—*C. J. Blanchard, District of Columbia.*

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, PENNSYLVANIA THE SECOND, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THE THIRD.

Breakfast Foods and Their Value.—Pure Food No. 8

[This is the eighth of a series of articles on the pure-food question to be written for LESLIE'S WEEKLY by an eminent chemist, officially connected with the department of health in a large Western State. Readers who desire information regarding the purity of medicines, food products, or any similar articles of domestic consumption, are invited to address their inquiries to "The Pure Food Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Only such inquiries will be received as can be inserted in the columns of this paper. —EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

FROM the hasty pudding of the early New England settler to the predigested malted cereal of the modern breakfast table is a long step, yet the evolution of the breakfast food has been accomplished within a generation. Thirty years ago, practically the only cereal foods to be found upon our American market were wheat flour, corn meal, hominy, and hulled corn. Wheat and oatmeal had been used for many years by our Scotch immigrants from "the land o' parritch," but had not been adopted by the popular fancy. Barley, rye, and rice were occasionally found, but had a limited sale. To-day it is an unusual family that does not sit down to a morning diet of one of the thousand best breakfast foods. Never a week passes that does not present some new cereal claimant to public favor. The size of the market, comprising, as it does, so large a percentage of the families of the land, has spurred on the inventive genius of the miller, and the fondest hope of every manufacturer is to bring out some product that will merit the taste of the consumer, and, like the successful novel, become one of the six best sellers. So, we have wheat foods, cooked, crushed, rolled, malted, and cut into shreds; oat foods of as many distinct classes, rice foods, barley foods, corn foods, and innumerable mixtures crumbed and roasted, sweetened, flavored, mixed with nuts—prepared in every way that seems to offer something new to a jaded morning appetite.

There are, however, but three distinct classes of breakfast foods. In the first of these are naturally placed those prepared by simply grinding the grain. The second group includes those which have been steamed or otherwise partially cooked and then ground or rolled. The third group includes all those preparations which have been acted upon by malt and a portion of the starch subjected to a chemical change.

The earliest of these foods to come into general use in this country was ground corn meal, closely followed by coarsely ground oats. The old-fashioned oatmeal was much appreciated, as it possessed many virtues that adapted it to the needs of growing children. This fact was not always well understood, and in the memories of many of us the morning bowl of oatmeal mush went far to temper the joys of childhood. Corn meal and hominy still continue in public favor, but the old-fashioned oatmeal was long ago driven from the market by other preparations that appealed more strongly to the palate. Following the uncooked cereal meals came the foods of the second group, especially the so-called rolled oats and wheats, partially fitted for the table by steaming or cooking during the process of manufacture. These preparations are still the most popular breakfast cereals, and hold their own in spite of the advent of the malted preparations that are supposed to represent the highest development of breakfast foods.

It takes time to prepare corn meal or rolled oats for the table—too much time for the laborer's wife who has to get breakfast for her husband by lamplight that he may be on hand for the seven-o'clock whistle, and so some far-sighted miller conceived the idea of preparing his food so that it might be eaten without cooking, or, if some cooking was required, it was but a minute instead of an hour. Some of these foods are so thoroughly cooked that they may be eaten dry without further preparation, or with the addition of cream and sugar.

There is but little difference in food value between one breakfast food and another. The percentage of fat and starch and nitrogen may vary somewhat, depending upon the grain used. The foods prepared from oats contain more nitrogen and fat than those made from either corn meal or wheat, but to offset this difference corn and wheat foods contain more carbohydrates or starch. The reason why oatmeal is sometimes spoken of as a "heating food" is due to the relatively large amount of fat it contains. This belief is of no weight, however, since the starches perform practically the same function in the body as the fats.

The claims made for some of the cereal foods are absurd. There is no mysterious alchemy known to millers by which unusual food value can be imparted to their products. It is true that the starch content may be so changed by malting or roasting as to be more easily digested than the raw starch, but since any one in good health assimilates the starches with perfect readiness, malting and roasting are of little importance so far as improving the food value is concerned. A dish of breakfast food is not and can never be made sufficiently nutritious to take the place of meats, as some imaginative manufacturers would have us believe of their particular products. A pound package of breakfast food has about the same food value as a loaf of bread, and a dish of oatmeal nourishes us but little more than a slice of bread and butter. Breakfast foods are valuable because of their great palatability, easy preparation, and their relatively small cost. The standard preparations of rolled oats and wheat, when obtained in bulk, are, next to white flour, among our most economical foods. The malted and otherwise "predigested" foods cost much more, but the increased price is justified by the fact that the housewife is at little or no expense in cooking or otherwise preparing them. The fuel consumed in cooking a dish of raw oatmeal for an hour may, after all, cause the breakfast to cost more than if the "ready-to-eat" variety were served.

The lover of breakfast foods may let his appetite run riot without fear of harm. There is no truth in the frequently repeated statements that certain brands contain arsenic or morphine. Arsenic would be of no value as a food, and morphine is too expensive to be used by even the most unscrupulous manufacturer in his desire to breed a breakfast food habit in his customers. All such reports, and many have sprung up to vex chemists and injure trade, have been due to false rumors started by rival manufacturers, or owe their origin to joking statements that have been misinterpreted by a credulous public. Neither is there any ground for the "bale of hay" joke, the "sawdust" tale, or any other of the numerous hoaxes so often served us in comic columns as humor. The breakfast cereals are sound, honest foods worth their price in food value, and even more in the variety they bring to the table.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

"An Inquirer": The pure food article, "Breakfast Foods and Their Value," answers your inquiry as to the wholesomeness of such foods. They do not contain drugs, and are a desirable addition to the modern bill-of-fare.

"Seattle": Wood alcohol is a product of the distillation of wood, and it has been used to some extent by manufacturers of extracts as a substitute for the more expensive ethyl, or grain alcohol. Wood alcohol is poisonous, and should not be employed in any food product or medicine intended for internal use. If you will write the food commissioner of your State he will be glad to have an analysis made of the brand of lemon extract which made you ill, and can then tell you whether or not it contains any wood alcohol.

"Resident," Wildwood, N. J.: But little credence is to be given the distorted statements that our foods are poisonous and are ruining the health of the American people. Much prominence has been given pure-food work by the press and the magazines during the past year, and some writers catering to the desire for sensational stories, have misled the public by their extravagant statements concerning injurious food adulteration. As a matter of fact, the food we eat has never been of better quality than at present, and no one need fear that anything offered for sale by grocers and butchers will be injurious to health.

"Reader," Montana: The medicines whose formula you desire are of the so-called "patent" class, and their composition is the secret of the manufacturer. Under the new Federal Food and Drug act the medicines will bear a statement as to the amount of alcohol they contain, but with the exception of a declaration of the presence of the ingredients required to be made on the label, the formula will be kept secret. Some manufacturers will send you their formulas, but the medicines to which you refer are not of that class. I am unable to give the complete formulas. I know of no instrument that will supply oxygen to the body. Plenty of fresh air will do that at no cost to you.

Safeguards against Theatre Fires.

SMOKE, not flame, kills most of the victims in theatre fires. This is the statement made by John R. Freeman, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in his treatise on "The Safeguarding of Life in Theatres," recently published. What has usually happened in the great disasters like those of the Ring and Iroquois theatres has been the breaking out of flames on a stage covered with scenery, followed in two or three minutes by an outpouring of smoke through the proscenium arch into the top of the auditorium, before those in the galleries could escape. Three great safeguards are enumerated: The providing of ample automatic, quick-opening smoke-vents over the stage; the equipment of the stage with automatic sprinklers which will discharge upon the burning scenery a flood sufficient to extinguish the flames instantly; and the building of ample exits and stairways from the gallery. Mr. Freeman has a poor opinion of dry-powder fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades, which, he says, are likely to prove worse than useless, since the attempt to quench the flames with their assistance wastes time which ought to be employed in more effective work. There is no phase of the subject of fire protection in which the public is more interested than in this.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



KINDERGARTEN WHERE TEDDY BEARS AND DOLLS ARE WELL TAUGHT.



DELIGHTFUL NURSERY FOR JOLLY TEDDY BEARS AND PRETTY DOLLS.



TEDDY BEARS ENJOYING THEMSELVES HUGELY AT A TEA PARTY.

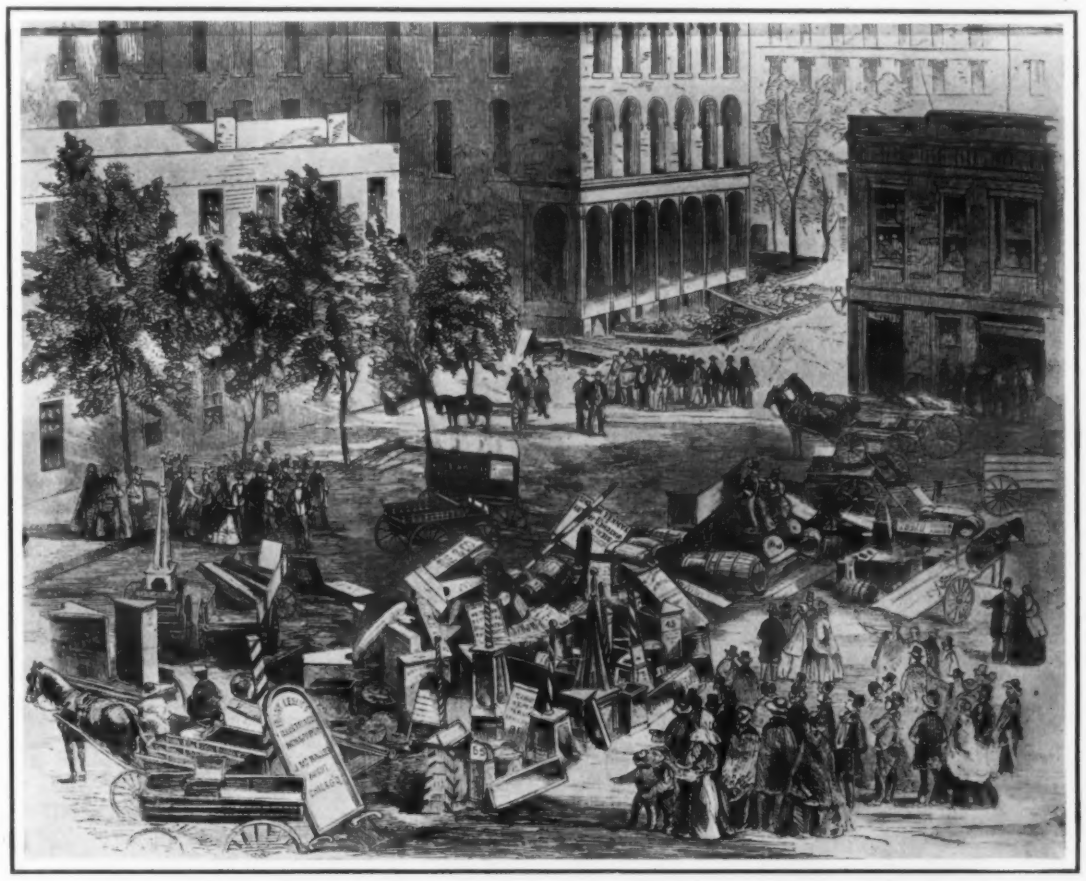
HAPPY TEDDY BEARS AND DOLLS AND THEIR LOVING MISTRESSES.

Photographs by Mary H. Northend.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

THE MOST appalling steamboat disaster that had taken place in American waters up to that time was the loss by fire of the St. Lawrence River steamer *Montreal*, near Montreal, on the afternoon of June 26th, 1857. The vessel, which had been pronounced unsafe by the insurance companies, had on board about thirty cabin passengers and between four and five hundred Scotch and Norwegian immigrants. When the flames were discovered she was headed toward the land, but grounded so far from shore that only the strongest swimmers were able to save themselves without boats, of which only a few were available for rescue purposes. The result was that more than three hundred persons lost their lives as the result of the criminal neglect of the steamship company and the Canadian officials who suffered her to carry passengers, though notoriously unsafe.

A city ordinance of Chicago, forbidding the obstruction of sidewalks by signs and merchandise, had been on the statute-books for some time without enforcement, when, on June 18th, 1857, the mayor ordered the police to confiscate such obstructions, to the great dismay of the offending citizens. As will be seen from the illustration, which we reproduce, the Chicago agent of LESLIE'S WEEKLY was one of those whose property was taken in charge. It is not recorded whether the barbers' poles and other miscellaneous trade emblems were returned to their owners, or reduced to kindling-wood for the municipality.



STREET-SIGNS AND OBSTRUCTIONS CONFISCATED BY THE CHICAGO POLICE.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, July 11th, 1857, and copyrighted.*



EXPLOSION WHICH WRECKED THE STEAMER "MONTREAL," NEAR CAPE ROUGE, ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, AND CAUSED THE LOSS OF MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED LIVES.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, July 11th, 1857, and copyrighted.*

"Nature-fakers" a Century Ago.

IT MUST not be supposed that "nature-faker" controversies are solely a product of our present-day culture. While President Roosevelt is criticising Dr. Long for his statement that wolves kill caribou by biting through their chests to their hearts, and "Oom John" Burroughs and other naturalists are attacking Dr. Long and his school of nature-writers for their habit of attributing reason to animals, it is interesting to recall that the present controversy had a parallel in the life of a great English naturalist who flourished in the first half of the last century. This was Charles Waterton, a wealthy gentleman of Wakefield, England. That his name is less known than that of Gilbert White, of Selborne, is due chiefly to the fact that he had not the famous parson's gift of style; but his observations covered a far wider field than his predecessor's, for he was an indefatigable globe-trotter. His stories of his foreign experiences with animals were fiercely attacked by his stay-at-home contemporaries, and he in turn had little patience with those whose observation—or lack of it—caused them to differ with him on points of natural history.

One of his bitterest controversies was with our own Audubon, whom he called "a quack," "an arrogant fool," and "an ornithological impostor," because, in one of his plates showing a rattlesnake attacking a mocking-bird's nest, the American ornithologist made the snake's eyes start from their sockets and pictured its poison-fangs turned the wrong way. Cuvier, he said, "although a most honest gentleman, knew no more about the real habits of most birds than I did about his grandmother." Criticising another writer's "Gleanings in Natural History," he said: "He ought to be whipped. Nothing can be more false or absurd than his statement that horses in hot countries bleed each other." Yet he himself recorded an experience in South America that is sufficiently hard to believe. It is that he seized a ten-foot boa-constrictor by the throat and carried it home with the rest of the snake coiled around his body. On another occasion, having hooked an alligator more than ten feet in length, he jumped astride of it when his Indian guides pulled it out of the water, and twisted its fore legs over its back.

He strove to educate the popular mind to the appreciation of the usefulness of owls and some hawks—a knowledge which has not made much progress even up to the present time, when it is necessary for our Department of Agriculture to issue pamphlets warning farmers not to kill these birds because they feed chiefly upon mice and other vermin, instead of continually preying upon birds and poultry, as they are popularly reputed to do. In furtherance of his project of protecting these birds, he established asylums for them in the park of his estate, and created there a preserve for all harmless birds, making it a rule that a gun must never be fired on his land.

Though there is still opportunity for wide difference of opinion as to animal habits, even among earnest and scientific students of nature, the growth of popular knowledge of the facts of natural history—due to the stimulation of interest in outdoor subjects, which is a part of modern education—is very remarkable; especially when we recall that in Waterton's time even such men as Cobbett, the grammarian, believed that horsehairs placed in water became snake-like creatures, and that drops of rain turned into frogs.

To Honor the World's Greatest Hymnist.

THE British Wesleyans have decided that the evidence is sufficient to determine that Charles Wesley, the greatest hymnist that ever lived, was born December 18th, 1707. There has been a conflict of authorities, and for a long time his birth was assigned to 1708. The greatest living hymnologist, the Rev. John Julian, of Wincobank, Eng., says that, taking quantity and quality into consideration, Charles Wesley was "the great hymn-writer of all ages." His birth and his record as a hymnist will be celebrated as those of no other hymnist have been.

The Wesleyans of the Old World, the Methodists of the New, are one in owing to Charles Wesley's brother, John, and himself their own origin, and they have sung the Wesleyan hymns as they have not sung those of any other hymnist or plurality of hymnists. Their hymnals have contained, until recently, more hymns by Charles Wesley than the sum of hymns by all other authors combined. Their preference for the Wesleyan products has gone to the limit. The very last British Wesleyan hymnal, issued in 1904, contains over four hundred hymns by Charles Wesley, out of a total of 981. The expectation is that the hymnal will be used as a devotional reading-book as well as a treasury of sacred song.

The latest American "Methodist Hymnal" contains 121 of Wesley's hymns out of a total of 748. Methodist hymnals have been circulated by the hundred thousand in many lands. But the great hymnist has been so great that he has been an inter-denominational hymnist, his work appearing in the hymnals of every Protestant denomination and the so-called liberal churches, directly opposed on some doctrines to his own beliefs. Hence the coming celebration may be and probably will be general, international, world-wide—no denomination, nor any land, excepted. There are two reasons for calling attention to the December celebration now: First, to announce and emphasize the fact that this year, not next year, is the memorial year; secondly, to warn the leaders in the celebration that the hymns of Charles Wesley are not easily accessible as a whole, or in large part. They were republished in England by G. Osborn, D.D., from 1868 to 1872, in thirteen volumes, and can be found in a few libraries in this country. Several books concerning them, published a generation ago, are out of print. Much time and effort must be spent by those who would make thorough work, to prepare themselves for leading the churches in Wesleyan hymnal services.

JAMES H. ROSS.

Three Cents for Every Moth.

NOVA SCOTIA school children have become enthusiastic entomologists by reason of the proclamation of the provincial government that it will pay three cents for every specimen of the brown-tail moth turned in to the proper authorities. The Annapolis valley, said to be the largest apple-producing centre in the world, yielding annually almost 300,000 barrels of fruit for export to Europe, has been invaded by the pest, which has for the last few years worked such havoc in New England; and, as the prosperity of the region depends almost entirely upon its fruit-raising industry, the government is taking heroic measures to exterminate the insect hordes from across the border.

For Women

ESPECIALLY MOTHERS, CUTICURA SOAP, OINTMENT, AND PILLS ARE PRICELESS.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills in antiseptic cleansing, thus affording pure, sweet, and economical local and constitutional treatment for inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, and pains, as well as such sympathetic affections as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness, and debility. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, have become the world's favorites for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands.



MRS. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Wife of the Secretary of the Treasury.



MRS. JAMES R. GARFIELD,
Wife of the Secretary of the Interior.



MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Wife of the Vice-President.



MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Wife of the Secretary of War.



MRS. VICTOR METCALF,
Wife of the Secretary of the Navy.



MRS. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Wife of the Attorney-General.



MRS. GEORGE VON L. MEYER,
Wife of the Postmaster-General.

WELL-KNOWN LADIES OF THE "CABINET CIRCLE."

WIVES OF LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AND PROMINENT FIGURES IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

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FASCINATING FLESH-AND-BLOOD "TEDDY BEARS," THE DELIGHT OF CHILDISH VISITORS.—*H. D. Blauvelt.*



A PRICKLY LITTLE PATIENT—YOUNG CANADA PORCUPINE BEING RAISED ON A BOTTLE.—*Elwin R. Sanborn.*



BARBARY LION CUBS IN SUMMER QUARTERS—THE WATCHFUL MOTHER IN THE BACKGROUND.
Elwin R. Sanborn; copyright, 1903, by New York Zoological Society.



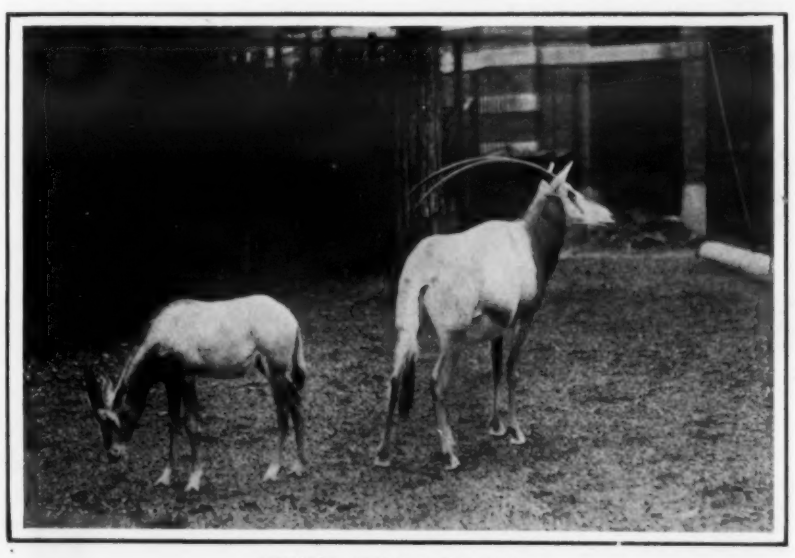
INDIAN SAMBUR DOE AND FAWN IN THE PADDOCK.
H. D. Blauvelt.



EUROPEAN BROWN BEAR SUCKLING HER CUBS.—*Elwin R. Sanborn; copyright, 1905, by New York Zoological Society.*



BUFFALO COWS AND CALVES FEEDING IN THE MEADOW.
H. D. Blauvelt.



LEUCORYX ANTELOPE AND FAWN.
H. D. Blauvelt.

NO "NATURE FAKES" ABOUT THESE PICTURES.

SOME OF THE MOST INTERESTING BABIES IN THE BRONX ZOOLOGICAL PARK, IN NEW YORK.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

TWO-CENT RAILWAY FARE "BRIGANDAGE."

BY PRESIDENT LOREE, OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

OBSERVE such a movement as has recently swept over this country in the enactment of the so-called "two-cents-a-mile railroad laws." Would any man on his individual responsibility have ventured in such a way to such actions as have these legislative bodies? Does not such action fitly fall under the condemnation of St. Augustine: "Government without justice is mere brigandage"? The Legislature has taken back, not to be exercised by itself, but through commissions, the power to give and to withhold; to set up and pull down, and our last state is worse than our first, in that we have substituted for a representative republican form of government a bureaucratic form of government, the full power of which we may observe in the condition of Ireland and Russia.



LEONOR W. LOREE,
President of the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company.

HOW TO COMBAT INTEMPERANCE.

BY GENERAL SECRETARY HUBBARD, OF CINCINNATI ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Probably not less than twenty-five per cent. of poverty is due to intemperance. The problem of intemperance must be attacked through the individual and through State or social activity. Individual effort takes the forms of persuasion, coercion, education, and religion. These are valuable, but are alleviatory only, and are handicapped by the weakness of the will of the inebriate. The chief reliance for the ultimate solution of the problem must be placed in State and social remedies. These are education, improved environment, restriction or prohibition of the liquor traffic, and compulsory medical treatment. The special value of these remedies, except the last named, is that they are preventive in their nature. A complete system of compulsory public education that will prevent the early employment of children and establish a high moral and intellectual standard will do much to prevent debauchery in later life. General education should be supplemented by specific instruction regarding the effects of intoxicants.

UNFORTUNATE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH.

BY HENRY WATTERSON, EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE "COURIER-JOURNAL."

The world has never witnessed such progress from darkness to light as that which we see in those districts of the South where the negro has had a decent opportunity for self-development. Look at South Africa, riches piled on riches, the negro still a savage and less considered than the animals; yet it is England that piques herself on what she has done for freedom and the black man. Let the negro go to any New England community and try to get employment. Barred on every hand; plenty of sentiment but no work. There are regions North and West where the negro is told to move on. He is what the President described the other day as an "undesirable citizen." Turn Southward; plenty both of work and wages for all who bring tranquil minds and willing hands. Nowhere on the habitable globe has the liberated slave fared so well; nowhere has he so fair an outlook as in the Southern States of North America. Never should the black man of the South forget that he is the weaker in the race toward perfection, and for a long time must look to the white man for help of many kinds. It is through these reciprocal relations and interests that the two races will reach an institutional system of living and doing entirely satisfactory to both.



HENRY WATTERSON,
Editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.—*Klauber*.

WHAT IS A TRUE SPORTSMAN?

BY FRANCIS H. TABOR, PRESIDENT OF THE BOYS' CLUB, OF NEW YORK.

A true sportsman plays a game as his recreation. It is, consequently, absurd for him ever to be anxious or ill-tempered. He has the instinctive love of movement, to which is added the pleasure derived from the exercise of skill, whether it be already acquired or in the process of being acquired. Winning or losing is to him rather an amusing detail than a serious consideration. He does all he can to win, because that is part of the game; but the fact that some one else has a better eye, or has had more practice, or is more favored by fortune, does not annoy him. He plays the game for his health and pleasure, and, therefore, he does not care whether any one is watching his prowess, nor does he need a band of "rooters" to urge him to exert himself or to worry his opponents. To the true sportsman such a spectacle as that of a team crying because they have lost, or of a man told off to "worry the pitcher," or of a man being "induced" or bribed to amuse himself; of a player depending upon artificial stimulus from spectators, or of any serious quarrel or anxiety over a pastime, is simply unintelligible. That such anomalies exist in sport is due, primarily, to the professional. The professional, though he may be a good fellow and a good sportsman at heart, cannot possibly be a true sportsman, or he would never accept money for amusing himself.

A GREAT TIMBER FAMINE IS IMMINENT.

BY GIFFORD PINCHOT, CHIEF FORESTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

A great timber famine is not only in sight; it is approaching with bewildering speed. After the first national forests (then called forest reserves) were created under the act of March 3d, 1891, it began to appear that a few rich men were getting control of vast areas of public timber land, often by methods which I need not stop to describe. These men saw not only that there was going to be a great shortage of timber, but also that when the shortage came it would be enormously profitable for them to control what timber there was. Their reasoning was good, and they went vigorously to carry it into effect. But President Roosevelt was awake to the situation. He saw that it would be vastly better to have some of the timber in the government's hands for the benefit of all the people rather than to have it all in the hands of a few great owners strictly for their own benefit. Action was needed. He acted, and created many million acres of national forests. In view of this action of the President, taken to prevent monopoly and consequent excessive price of lumber, it is curious to find some good men honestly convinced that the creation of national forests is a bad thing because, they say, it is raising the price of lumber to the consumer. It is the general scarcity of timber, not the national forests, that is raising the price of lumber to the consumer, and this is proved by the fact that prices have risen far more rapidly in the East, where there are no national forests, than in the West, where there are many.

HOW FAR CONGRESS MAY REGULATE COMMERCE.

BY UNITED STATES SENATOR PHILANDER C. KNOX.

The power to regulate commerce between the States does not carry with it the power to prohibit commerce, unless the prohibition has for its purpose the facilitation, safety, or protection of commercial intercourse or the accomplishment of some other national purpose. The power to regulate interstate commerce does not extend to the laying of an arbitrary embargo upon the lawfully produced, harmless products of a State, nor to the right to defeat the policy of a State as to its own internal affairs. I concede that the national power to regulate interstate commerce carries with it the right to prohibit commerce in order to secure equality of commercial right, or to prevent restraint of or interference with commerce, but not to prohibit the shipment of the innocuous products of producers within a State who are pursuing a course sanctioned by the laws of the State and in no wise in itself interfering with interstate commerce. If prohibition of interstate trade is within the arbitrary power of Congress, it might be exercised so as to exclude the products of particular States or sections of the country. Congress then might prohibit the shipment of cotton or wheat to promote the interests of wool or corn. There is no authority for any such proposition. The power of prohibition has never been sustained except as against articles noxious or dangerous in themselves. It is not possible to find even a suggestion that in respect to natural products which are prime necessities Congress can prohibit commerce in them between the States in order to enforce its conception of what would be a wise police regulation of a State.

A Song of Nobody.

If nobody's noticed you, you must be small;
If nobody's slighted you, you must be tall;
If nobody's bowed to you, you must be low;
If nobody's kissed you, you're ugly, we know;
If nobody's envied you, you're a poor elf;
If nobody's flattered you, flatter yourself;
If nobody's cheated you, you are a knave;
If nobody's hated you, you are a slave;
If nobody's called you a "fool," to your face,
Somebody's wished for your back, in its place;
If nobody's called you a "tyrant," or "scold,"
Somebody thinks you of spiritless mould;
If nobody knows of your faults but a "friend,"
Nobody will miss them at the world's end;
If nobody clings to your purse like a fawn,
Nobody'll run like a hound when it's gone;
If nobody's eaten his bread from your store,
Nobody'll call you "a miserly bore";
If nobody's slandered you—here is our pen—
Sign yourself NOBODY, cipher 'mong men.

LESLIE LAWRENCE.

HOW RAILROADS FIX THEIR RATES.

BY VICE-PRESIDENT VAN ETTEN, OF THE BOSTON AND ALBANY.

It is simply impossible to apportion the cost of service accurately between freight and passenger. It would seem, therefore, that we must go back to the principles of Adam Smith and to the methods used at the beginning of rate-making—that is, the ability to pay, or the value of the service to the shipper and receiver. The principles, therefore, of charging for the value of the service make it necessary that we have, first, a classification of various articles into groups representing articles for which the value of the service is practically the same, and this classification is nearly the same through the United States. The classifications thus made have been boiled down until to-day nearly all the articles shipped over railroads are contained in six classes. This value of service is what we often hear termed, "all the traffic will bear," and I have tried to make clear that rates are largely made by that measure. Not all the traffic will bear in the literal meaning of the words, but all it will bear to make it move freely and bring to its producers and buyers a reasonable profit. After all that has been said about rate regulation, after the hysteria of officials high in our country's service, the toil and preparation given the subject by our legislative bodies, the transportation charges, or the rates, cut very little figure in the selling price of the articles transported. Aside from coal, lumber, grain, and a few other products, upon which the rate is usually very little more than the cost of the service, transportation charges add but little to the cost to the consumer.



EDGAR VAN ETTEN,
Vice-president of the Boston and Albany Railroad.—*Pach*.

PROSPERITY DEPENDS UPON SANITY.

BY VICE-PRESIDENT VANDERLIP, OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK.

There is no inherent reason in the conditions of agriculture, trade, industry, and finance in the United States that would make necessary a period of further disturbance and depression. There are a thousand influences that should lead toward continued prosperity and renewed accomplishments, throughout the fields of industry and commerce. The business of the country will turn into one of these roads, solely as the result of whether or not the public and the public's legislative representatives are wise and patient or are hasty and inconsiderate. If the intricate problem of railway regulation is worked out in a spirit of fairness and intelligence, if the vastness of the problem is recognized, if the involved relationships encountered are taken into account, and the far-reaching effects of paternal regulations when applied to so great and complicated a network are reckoned with, and if an intelligent understanding of the complications will lead to a patient attitude toward results, then I believe we will resume the road toward further prosperity. The moment that investors have become convinced that the problem is to have fair and patient consideration in its solution, we will start on that road again with full measured pace. But if we are to have legislation based upon political advantage, if we are to adopt socialistic theories which will amount to the confiscation of property rights, if we are to have reprisal for past wrongs, no matter how real, if action is the one thing wanted first, and the consideration of the intelligence and fairness of such action is to come afterward, then I believe it is possible that the whole business structure may be facing a danger the proportion of which will be measured by the same vast figures as have been the totals that have marked the extent of our prosperity.



FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
Vice-president of the National City Bank, New York.

Pure at the Source.

MILK is the chief article of food in the sick-room and hospital. Every physician and nurse should know the source of supply before ordering in any form. It is not enough to know that it comes as "country milk." Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, the original and leading brand since 1857. Integrity and experience behind every can.



LOUISE MC DONALD, WHO WILL PLAY "BINGO" NEXT SEASON IN "THE BLUE MOON." *White.*



BURLESQUING "THE GIBSON GIRL" IN "THE HONEYMOONERS," AT THE AERIAL GARDENS—JOSEPH LESLIE AS "CUPID," GERTRUDE HOFFMAN AS THE "GIRL," HOWARD STEVENS AS "THE GIBSON MAN."—*Hall.*



CECIL SPOONER, WHO WILL APPEAR IN BLANEY PRODUCTIONS DURING THE COMING SEASON.—*Otto Sarony.*



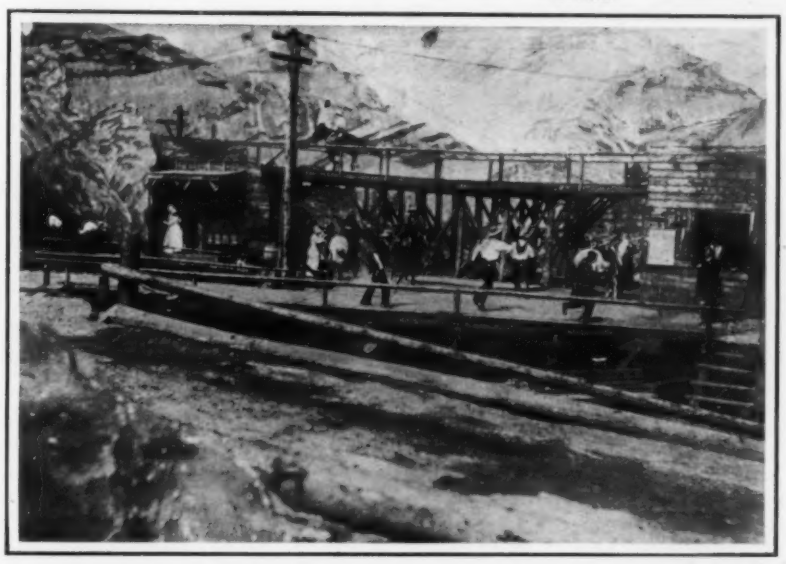
FRANZ KALTENBORN, WHOSE ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS AT ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN ARE THE GREAT MUSICAL FEATURE OF THE SUMMER.—*Gessford.*



ALICE JOHNSON, IN RICHARD WARNER'S ONE-ACT PLAY, "THE NIGHTINGALE," ON THE KEITH-PROCTOR CIRCUIT. *Branch.*



MERRY-MAKERS AT STEEPLE-CHASE PARK, CONEY ISLAND, ENGAGED IN THE IMPOSSIBLE TASK OF STICKING TO THE WHIRLING "HUMAN ROULETTE WHEEL."—*Blauvelt*



SCENE FROM THE STIRRING WILD WESTERN SPECTACLE, "THE DAYS OF '49," AT LUNA PARK, CONEY ISLAND.—*Blauvelt.*



FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT OF THE EXTRAVAGANZA, "THE MAID AND THE MILLIONAIRE," AT THE MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—*White.*

MIDSUMMER SHOWS FOR METROPOLITAN AUDIENCES.

ENTERTAINERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, IN THEATRES, ROOF-GARDENS AND BY THE SEA.



A ROUSING FIRE IS KINDLED ON THE ROCKS WHICH ARE TO SERVE AS A COOK-STOVE.



DAMP SEAWEED IS LIBERALLY HEAPED UPON THE ROCKS AFTER THEY HAVE ATTAINED TO VOLCANIC HEAT.



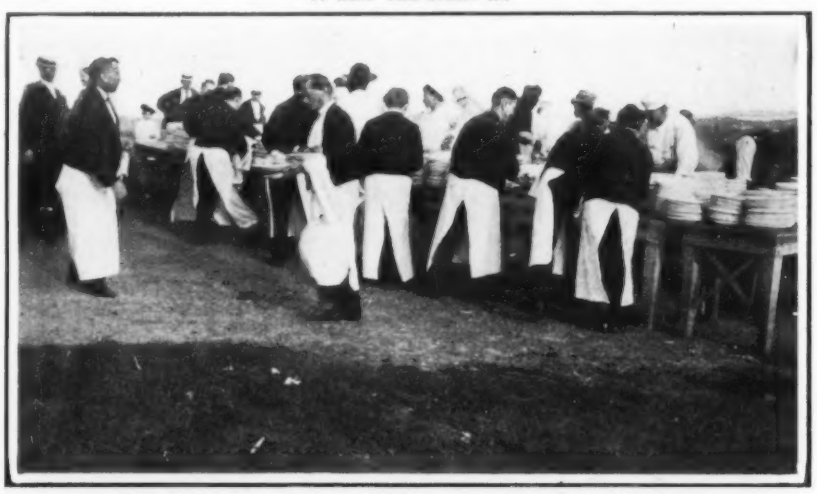
PUTTING THE CLAMS AND OTHER DELECTABLE VIANDS IN THE STEAMING HEAP, READY FOR COOKING.



COVERING THE ROCKS, SEAWEED, AND EDIBLES WITH A HEAVY TARPAULIN TO KEEP THE STEAM IN.



UNCOVERING THE HEAP PREPARATORY TO SERVING ITS APPETIZING CONTENTS.



"DINNER'S READY!"—THE COOKS AND WAITERS BEGIN THE WORK OF SATISFYING SEASIDE APPETITES.

JOYS OF A SUMMER SEASIDE CLAMBAKE.

THE SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION AND SERVICE OF WHAT IS PERHAPS THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC AMERICAN MEAL.—*Photographs by A. B. Phelan.*

The World Eats American Meats.

THE UNITED STATES is the only modern nation without a clearly-defined commercial foreign policy, and this lack naturally interferes with the development of the country's foreign trade. This is the striking statement made by J. Ogden Armour in an article in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, in which he describes the difficulties in the face of which the American meat-exporting industry has been built up.

In 1905 the number of slaughtering and packing establishments in this country was nearly one thousand, with a total output of more than $900,000,000, more people, according to Mr. Armour, being financially interested in the exportation of meats than in any other industry in the United States. The importance of the foreign market to the whole meat industry is found in the fact that the export business preserves the balance between production and consumption, giving the American stock-grower a fair price for his product, and the American consumer the kind of meat he wants at a fair price. Great Britain is the best customer of American packers, absorbing nearly 65 per cent. of the total exports, which in 1906 were $208,000,000. In continental Europe, which ought to—and would, as Mr. Armour says, under proper cultivation—furnish a vast outlet for the classes of meats for which there is least demand here and in Great Britain, progress in exports has been made in the face of hostile legislation, Germany offering the best concrete illustration of persistent obstruction to our products on the ground of unhealthfulness, though the charges have been disproved by eminent scientists.

Mr. Armour believes that the indifference of Congress to the interests of the farmers, live-stock raisers, and packers—whose markets in continental Europe, South America, South Africa, and Asia might be extended by well-directed efforts—should be dissipated, and that outgrown tariff schedules should "be analyzed and used to open the doors of foreign nations to our meat products."

Schwab Gives the Boys a Chance.

ONE OF the most perplexing problems of the present day is that of giving boys a fair chance to learn trades. The labor unions tolerate only a limited number of apprentices, and consequently many boys who would prefer mechanical or technical training, and are naturally better fitted for it, are driven into the overcrowded professions because they have available preparatory schools. Many boys who would make splendid mechanics become, instead, very ordinary teachers or lawyers or doctors, or augment the poorly-paid armies of indifferent salesmen and book-keepers. One of the greatest needs of the time, especially in our own land, is that of mechanical and technical training schools of which bright boys may freely avail themselves. To establish a trades school on a broad scale with doors wide open is accordingly splendid and serviceable philanthropy. It is a gratifying announcement that Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, offers an opportunity to three thousand boys to enter his great mills to be trained into skilled mechanics, artisans, and metal-workers, and will also institute a great technical school in connection with the plant, providing thorough instruction in the rudiments and details of a variety of trades, from brass and iron moulding to the making of electric motors and machines, armor plate and cannon, and the best and most delicate of tools. By affording boys this training he hopes to greatly improve the quality of the finer products of his works. In the manufacture of the finer grades of tools he believes we can come to lead the world, as we now do in heavier work. In order to do this the best of youthful material must be given the most thorough technical training. This enlightened philanthropy is good business. He that provides trades and technical training for thousands of boys makes a great contribution to our national prosperity and progress, and such contributions, despite the great and apparent need of them, are all too rare in the annals of this great industrial country.

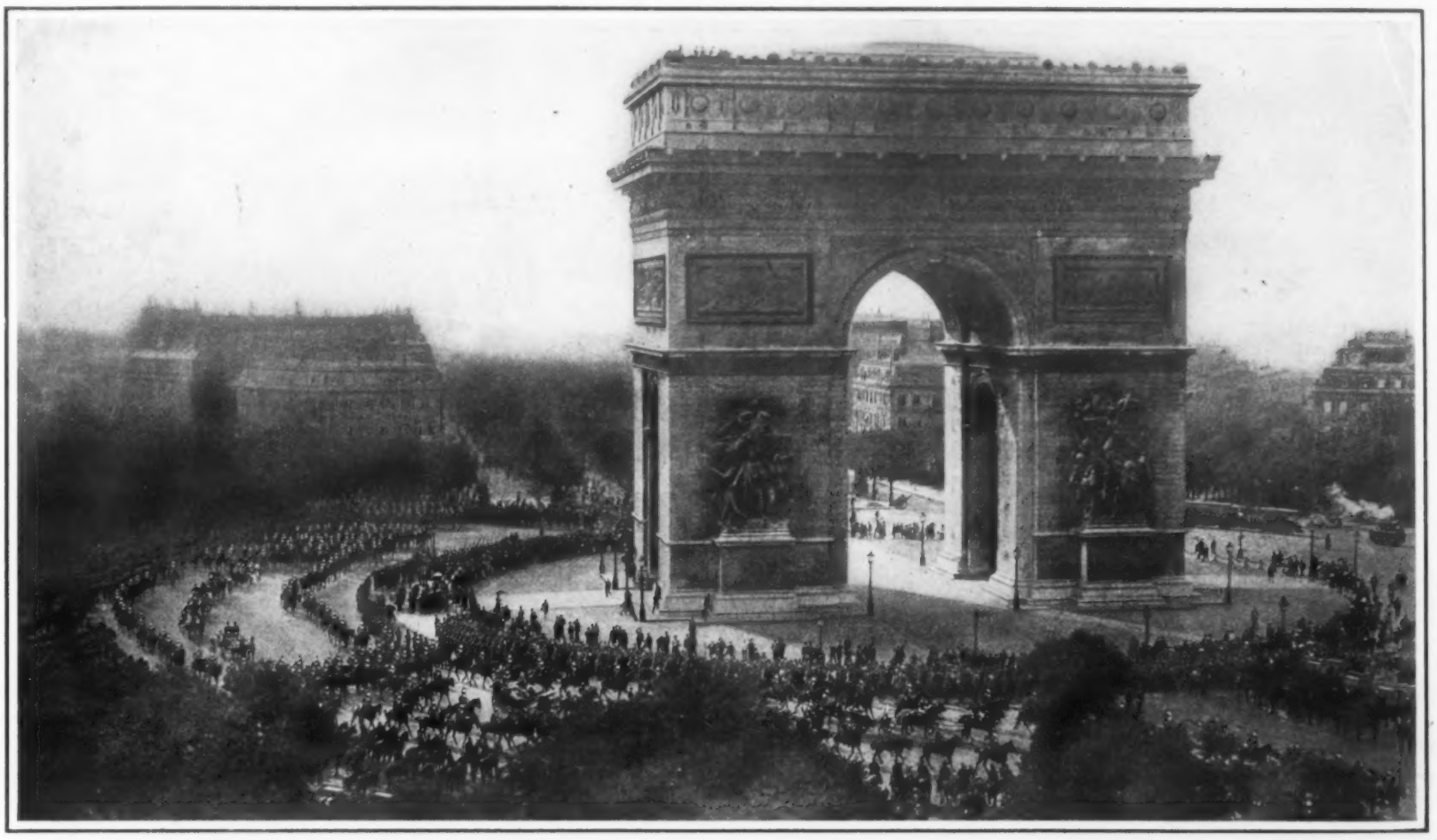
Couldn't Keep It.

KEPT IT HID FROM THE CHILDREN.

"WE CANNOT keep Grape-Nuts food in the house. It goes so fast I have to hide it, because the children love it so. It is just the food I have been looking for ever so long; something that I do not have to stop to prepare and still is nourishing."

Grape-Nuts is the most scientifically made food on the market. It is perfectly and completely cooked at the factory, and can be served at an instant's notice, either with rich, cold cream, or with hot milk if a hot dish is desired. When milk or water is used, a little sugar should be added, but when cold cream is used alone the natural grape-sugar, which can be seen glistening on the granules, is sufficiently sweet to satisfy the palate. This grape-sugar is not poured over the granules, as some people think, but exudes from the granules in the process of manufacture, when the starch of the grains is changed from starch to grape-sugar by the process of manufacture. This, in effect, is the first act of digestion; therefore, Grape-Nuts food is predigested, and is most perfectly assimilated by the very weakest stomach. "There's a Reason."

Made at the pure-food factories of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.



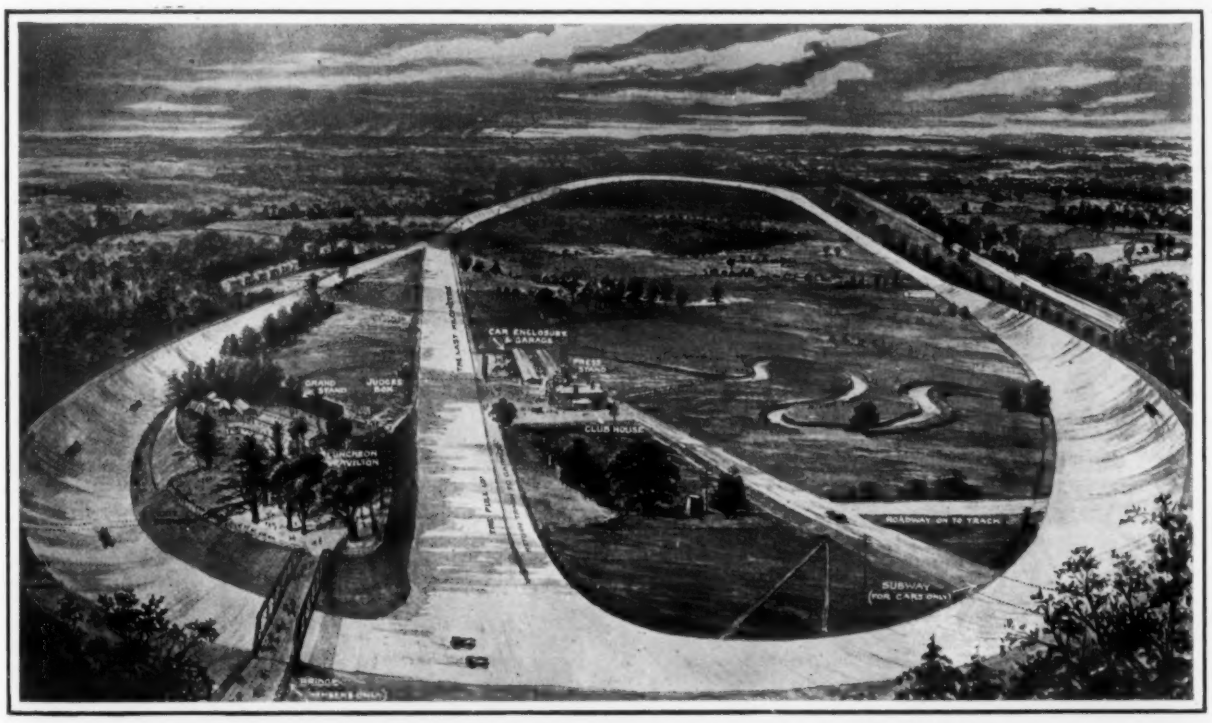
A REPUBLIC'S WELCOME TO ROYALTY – IMPRESSIVE MILITARY ESCORT OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF NORWAY ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR VISIT TO PARIS—THE CARRIAGE OF THE KING AND PRESIDENT FALLIERES IS SHOWN IN FRONT OF THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE.—*L'Illustration.*



THIRTEEN OF THE NINETEEN WOMEN RECENTLY ELECTED TO THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT.
L'Illustrazione.



MR. ALFRED G. VANDERBILT'S FOUR-IN-HAND, FIRST PRIZE-WINNERS IN THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE-SHOW AT OLYMPIA, LONDON.—*Sphere.*



SPLENDID AUTOMOBILE RACE-TRACK NEAR WEYBRIDGE, ENGLAND, JUST OPENED, WHICH COST $500,000—THE SLOPE AT THE CURVES MAKES NINETY MILES AN HOUR A SAFE SPEED.– THE COURSE IS THREE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES IN CIRCUIT.
Illustrated London News.



ROAD IN NORTHERN CHINA ON THE ROUTE OF THE PEKING-TO-PARIS AUTOMOBILE RACE, PARTICIPANTS IN WHICH ARE SUFFERING MANY HARDSHIPS.—*L'Illustration.*

EUROPEAN CONTEMPORARIES ILLUSTRATE THE NEWS.

POLITICAL AND SPORTING EVENTS AS THEY ARE PICTURED BY CLEVER FOREIGN ARTISTS.



TYPICAL ATTITUDE BARNEY PELTY, STAR PITCHER OF THE ST. LOUIS TEAM, AFTER DELIVERING THE BALL.



CLARK, CLEVELAND'S CLEVER CATCHER, CAUGHT OUT WHILE TRYING TO BUNT A BALL THAT PROVED A THIRD STRIKE.



CAPTAIN ELBERFELD, OF NEW YORK, SUDDENLY DECIDES TO RETURN TO FIRST.



PITCHER ORTH, (NEW YORK) HAS JUST FOOLED THE BATSMAN.

A FEW PHOTOGRAPHS FOR "FANS."

SOME POPULAR FAVORITES AMONG THE PLAYERS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

Good News from the Dumont Section.

DUMONT, COL., *April 28th, 1907.*

A WIRE from Manager Gilchrist, of the Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining, Drainage and Transportation Tunnel Co., brings me unexpectedly back from Denver to Dumont after quitting yesterday, as I supposed, for good. Mr. Gilchrist expects to cut into the foot wall of the great Albro vein to-day, and I have just emerged from the tunnel wet and muddy from a three hours' watching the miners operating the racing power drills. In my last letter to LESLIE'S WEEKLY I spoke of the accumulating evidences that some great ore body was not far beyond the breast of the tunnel. Since mailing this article the tunnel has been driven 22 feet farther, which intersects at least five additional stringers of pay rock. Since day before yesterday the miners have gone through both foot and hanging walls of vein No. 7; and "seven" and "six," which is 35 feet nearer daylight, are both splendid ore bodies. The bounding walls are clearly defined against country rock, and in the candle-light the sulphides glistened like particles of pure silver.

Mr. Gilchrist has had 50 assays made of vein No. 6, and this morning received reports of two assays made on vein No. 7, and the average smelting values given are from $60 to $75 per ton. "Mill dirt" will average better than $12. Drifting has been done on No. 6, and the samples for assay were taken at random on the drift. No extensive drifting, however, will be done on either "six" or "seven" until after the Albro station has been cut and the tunnel is far enough along so as not to interfere with the mining of the ore. When the evening shift of miners goes to work, after the "muckers" have cleared the tunnel of débris, Mr. Gilchrist is to take me on a return trip to the end of the tunnel. Mr. Gilchrist is almost sure the last round of shots break is upon the foot wall of the Albro, and I hope before taking the morning train back to Denver to tell my readers the welcome news.

E. C. ROWE.



SOME OF THE BUILDINGS ON THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEAR CREEK AND GILPIN MINING, DRAINAGE AND TRANSPORTATION TUNNEL CO., AT DUMONT, COL.

New Marvels of Electrical Science.

ELECTRICAL science has lately devised three wonderful methods of communication between distant points. By one of these it is possible to transmit a telegraphic message at the rate of 120 instead of 40 words a minute. Messages are typewritten on a specially designed machine, which not only reproduces the message in print, but also punctures continuous bands of paper, which are fed into an electrically-driven machine running at high speed. At the receiving station a similar typewriting machine is synchronized with the sending apparatus, and as the punctured tape passes through it the copy of the original message appears on paper.

The electrical transmission of photographs, to which we have referred before in these pages, is accomplished by means of the rare metal called selenium, which is electrically sensitive to light. If a selenium cell is placed in a circuit only a small amount of current will flow through the cell, but when a ray of light falls upon the selenium the resistance which it makes to the current breaks down and the current flows through. Professor Korn, the German inventor, makes a transparent positive from a photograph, and applies this to a revolving glass cylinder which is driven by a small electric motor on a screw-thread, which gradually advances the cylinder while revolving it. The light from a Nernst lamp is then concentrated upon the cylinder, and as the latter revolves the ray passes through the light parts of the positive, the dark parts blocking the ray. A fluctuating ray of light is thus thrown upon the mirror inside the cylinder, and thence projected upon the selenium cell, which lets through an amount of current varying in proportion to the light received. In the receiving station the process is reversed.

The same principle is utilized in the transmission of telephonic messages by means of a powerful arc light. A microphone is so connected with the search-light that the current operating the latter is subject to fluctuations. At the receiving end of the shaft of light is a polished mirror, in the centre of which is a selenium cell. The fluctuations of light are concentrated by the concave mirror upon the cell, and, the little diaphragm attached to the receiver being operated by the fluctuating currents, the sounds reach the ear as they do in the case of the ordinary telephone. Thus simply are explained modern marvels as wonderful as some of the tales of the Arabian Nights.

Hardship of Training for a College Crew.

By Harold Bullard

THE MAN who rows on a university crew has been through a long fight before the race begins. For many years he has been giving up to rowing-work time which most of his friends have spent in pleasure. He has been "called down" and "cursed out" for months on months by a heartless coach. He has sat there and pulled out his four-mile stretches without flinching on days when ice has formed on his oar handle and on days when sunstrokes have been reported. He has undergone years of self-denial, reverses, and much humility, which toward the end have been filled with wearing and wearying strain. Not till after all this, when scores of men have been dropped by the wayside, comes the race. Of course the ordeal is intermittent. It doesn't last all the time. There sometimes comes applause, though the crew man hasn't many opportunities to hear it; and near the end of the rowing season, at their meals, the men frequently have asparagus and sometimes red strawberries. And then comes the winning of the college letter. What pride has beat through men when they have drawn on for the first time a shirt with a Y, or a C, or an H, or a P, or an S, or a G, or an N! Most persons have never experienced a sensation the like of that. They have lived it only in imagination.

Much rowing instruction is being gained, here in the East, at several of our schools. Fourteen-year-old boys are being put into wide barges and are being taught the rudiments of rowing with a long twelve-foot oar, while sitting on a sliding seat, feet in stretcher; they are being taught, too, something about working with other men and something about discipline. A coach, even to them, has yelled out, "Late, No. 2!" "Get in there, bow!" "Seven, don't pull out!" "Oh, the whole lot of you are rushing your slides!" "You're rotten!" But what the boys do is another story. We are interested now in what the boy goes through after he gets to college in order to be in that race on his college crew.

Most men who "make" a university crew nowadays get at their rowing work within a couple of weeks of their freshman registration day. They are put into barges, eight-oared and lapstreak ones. These prove to be desperately heavy when the men pound out of the boat-house and down the runway. They aren't much like the light-weight racing-shells. Autumn is coming along, when that first floating of the boat takes place. But it's only October now, and the wind may not be very penetrating, though the rowing-shirt and the rowing-tights may really be very meagre, and a freshman wouldn't consider wearing a sweater! Think, boys, what things will be like late in November! You'll still be on the river!

The men launch their boat with a bang and awkwardly they get into her. Some one tells them to shove off. They gradually evolve an idea of what that may mean. They grab the edge of the float and start, two or three of them, to try to push off with their hands. "Oh, use your oars!" comes a voice. The boat-load manages to get out into the stream. The boys—they will be men before long—look out at a man—or is he a god?—in a single shell alongside. He regards them quizzically for a long, long time, from under a visored hat, and then he drawls, "Guess you's kind of green." Then he smiles the least bit. "Guess we all was oncet." Now he adds this, perhaps: "Men, the thing to do is to make your boat go fast through the water." The men think that that is a very obvious remark since a race is the test of rowing. But we are told that many crews made up of experienced men forget that essential.

"Boys, you must row perfectly together." That, too, is often forgotten in finished crews, or crews which ought to be finished. "But you aren't able to yet," continues the coach. "Row stern, two!" The chances are that the whole eight will do something; the crew will suddenly have become a spider alive, with legs going every which way. "Let her run!" says the coach. The men row for dear life. How should they know that the command means to stop? "Oh, stop rowing!" says the coach. They do it then. They are glad to. "Now, what I want is for the two men down here by the coxswain—you know where he is, don't yer?" says the coach—"to row." No. 8 pulls his oar down into his lap. No. 7 hits him a solid blow in the back as he stiffens out his arms coming forward. So things continue. Another couple is tried. Then possibly a four. How very far is this from the combinations, rhythmical and easy-moving, which we have seen at Poughkeepsie and at New London!

The shells which glide there seem free of effort. We have heard people at those races say, "Why don't they pull?" Little know those observers that the man rowing with apparently the least effort is often rowing the most effectively. "Why don't they pull?" That is an interesting subject, quite absorbing, to be sure. When our freshmen friends back there in the barge learn a little more they'll have opportunity. In fact, within a few weeks they'll have a race chance, possibly. And now another interesting thing comes to mind, and that is this, and it isn't often realized, that time and again the hardest, the heart-breaking, part of the game comes to the poor outfit. This is so on race day, but it's so during training, and it applies a good deal to men who are learning. To those men alone who have the courage and the pluck to stick to it will come the numeral, and the letter, and success in rowing.

But out in the stream we have left our poor freshmen with everything in the future. Somehow they get back to their float, and somehow they drag themselves out of their boat one by one. Afternoon after afternoon is put in in this way; rowing is an art, and improvement comes slowly. They row in fours, and then comes a day when they row "all eight." And before winter they get along quite merrily, considering everything. Sometimes their boat is so steady that actually they can pull a clean stroke clear through. Winter brings a short respite, not more than two months, and then work begins again, this time indoors. The men are put at the machines and on the tank, and there the theory of rowing is fittingly expounded. This is very tiresome work. But in a while comes early March and spring. Put on long woolen underclothing, boys, beneath your tights and sweater, and come out onto the chop; the water's fine!

Let us assume now that two years have gone by. By this time some of our friends have learned a little rowing. But of the crew we saw in the autumn so long ago only one or two men perhaps are now with the 'varsity squad. That latter squad is reduced to two crews and a few substitutes. Its men are exceptional physically; if they weren't they couldn't have lasted out that winnowing process. There was once a man who is reported to have gone through the whole process, and to have finally been a 'varsity star, on his nerve alone, without any physique—but that's another story. And those 'varsity men are full of "stuff" and courage. They know what it means to "hold on to the finish" and "to get in on the catch," "to slow their slides," "to space her out between strokes," and they already have an idea of what the last mile is like in a four-miler!

In the early spring long rows have been the practice. Many a day those two crews have gone their ten or twelve miles; not in one stretch, but in three or four stretches. Usually they have been beside each other, so that every afternoon something a little like a race has been experienced. "Get your legs into it!" the coach on a launch has yelled out to one crew. And to the other he has cried, "Sh—ove! Sh—ove!" And the coxswain has flung out through his little megaphone, "Get in on time, No. 4!" "Now slow it down, fellers!" "Hold on to it!" It has been a long ordeal in those days. It isn't always easy to sit down and receive abusive treatment; it's another thing if you can stand up, or hit back, or do something besides sit there, that same back in front of you, and pull, and pull; and then, besides, exams. are almost at hand, and the weather is growing infernally hot.

Then comes a change. The chosen men go to their quarters over the blue, near their final race course. They have on their caps with the college letter and their sweaters, and everything is very grand. That's the way it looks to the outsider. He sees the costume and bright hatbands, and a possible baseball game played with a tennis ball. "What a fine time those collegians are having!" he says. Well, some of the crew men sometimes say, after it is all over, that they did enjoy their—holiday. They usually affirm this only if they have won. From the quarters the crew goes out, the chosen crew. In it are just nine men. They shove off from their float in graceful fashion, precisely together, twice a day, and then all sorts of mysterious things happen, so it is said. In a sixteen-knot launch the coach is alongside of the university crew. He and the men together try to work the thing out. They go frequently over the four miles. It is a long pull. There is no let-up to the forward and back——Sh—ove! ——Sh—ove!——Pull! for over twenty minutes.

The race comes. That grand day. And the crews line up on their ribbon of blue between dress-shipped yachts and near by the observation train with all the colors dear to the boys. The race is under way. "Why don't they pull?" says some one in the crowd.



UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON CREW AT THE VICTORIOUS FINISH OF THEIR RACE ON LAKE WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WITH THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY EIGHT.—*Walter P. Miller.*



CREWS OF RIVAL JAPANESE COLLEGES ENGAGED IN A SPIRITED BOAT-RACE AT OSAKA, JAPAN.—*Hamilton M. Wright.*

COLLEGE OARSMEN RACE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE PACIFIC.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

FRANCIS MURPHY, of Los Angeles, famous temperance lecturer, who induced 16,000,000 persons to sign the pledge.

Professor Maximilian Schuller, of the University of Berlin, cancer expert, a victim of his efforts to discover the cancer germ.

Assemblyman William G. Hastings, of Newburg, N. Y., the fourth member of the New York assembly to die since January 1st.

Colonel C. A. Rucker, of Atlanta, Ga., one of the best-known advertising men in the United States.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, of Boston, widow of Louis Agassiz, the celebrated naturalist, and writer of his biography.

Joseph Knight, of London, editor of *Notes and Queries*, dramatic critic, and author of several books.

Mrs. Micah Dyer, of Boston, widely known as a leader in society, club, and charity circles in New England.

Colonel Richard Howard, of Providence, R. I., a Civil War veteran, and one of the survivors of John Brown's Harper's Ferry raid.

Mrs. Rosa Harrison, of Trenton, N. J., aged 104, a native of Russia, who distinctly recollected Napoleon's invasion of that country.

Count Peter Hayden, of Moscow, founder of the Peaceful Regeneration party in Russia, leader of the Zemstvo movement, and member of the first Duma.

Colonel J. S. H. Clark, of Red Bank, N. J., former president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

Miss Elizabeth Ney, of Austin, Tex., a well-known sculptor, grand-niece of Napoleon's famous marshal.

Meta - Oxytetraethyldiamidotriphenylcarbridids.

NOT THE LEAST remarkable of the results flowing from the passage of the free-alcohol bill is meta-oxytetraethyldiamidotriphenylcarbridids. If the reader has any doubts on the subject he may ask the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has been trying it on the collectors throughout the country. It is a part of the formula for denaturing grain alcohol used in the manufacture of watches. Any intoxicant containing it ought to be safe in the presence of even the most hardened inebriate.

If Your Dinner Distresses,

HALF a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water will bring quick relief.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or $2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

ARE WE deliberately inviting an era of low prices and the hard times that may be expected as their concomitant? It looks like it. This seems to be what the people want. Curiously enough, every one is anxious that the low prices shall not affect him or his business. Each would like to buy from every one else as cheaply as he can, and sell to every one else at the highest figure. The cattle rangers denounce the so-called beef trust whenever the latter reduces the price of cattle. But when the so-called beef trust raises the price of meat, the public denounces it for increasing the cost of living. Producers of oil demand that the Standard Oil shall pay liberal prices for the natural product, while every one who has a monopoly brick to throw aims it at the Standard Oil and demands lower prices for all its commodities. Workingmen while joining in the clamor for lower prices are at the same time combining to demand higher wages. Railroad employés insist on shorter hours and more pay, while Congress and the Legislatures are uniting in a crusade for two-cent fares, lower freight rates, and higher taxes on all the railways own or earn.

The people who denounce trusts and combinations are foremost in organizing combinations and trusts of their own. Workingmen in their unions, milkmen, coal-dealers, icemen, dentists, doctors, nearly all classes of merchants, dealers, and professional men, have agreements to maintain prices or fees, yet every one of these agreements is as much a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law as an agreement between the railways or between any line of manufactures to maintain rates or prices. The tyrannical manner in which the labor unions are governed, and the extraordinary and astonishing methods often adopted to suppress the open shop and to give union labor a stronger hold, are such that if any industrial or railroad combination should adopt similar forms of procedure it would be classified with the Black Hand and wiped off the face of the earth.

Even the nations of the world are entering into combinations. These alliances are to guarantee the integrity of each other's possessions, to assure closer commercial relations, and especially to promote and extend trade between the allied nations. So we find, at the present time, Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Japan making treaties, with overtures to Germany and America to join in the combination. To combine is the natural tendency of the times, and the old saying is ever true that, "in union there is strength." Nations, like individuals, who try to "go it alone" find it difficult to do so, unless they are singularly blessed, as the United States is, with a self-supporting people producing a surplus of commodities which find profitable markets throughout the world. The United States enjoys this advantage, and it is not necessary for it to enter into any combine to assure its prosperity. It may take advantage of beneficial treaties to increase its trade, but it is strongest in its own splendid isolation.

Illustrating my thought of the failure of nations to exercise paternal government with success, I might refer—as I have once before—to the effort made by the government of Brazil to maintain the price of coffee, of which it is the principal producer in the world, and to do this by a scheme of valorization, by which the government seeks to control the market for coffee for commercial purposes by purchasing the surplus production. Of course a scheme like this is unnatural, and in violation of the laws of trade. Its success, therefore, could be only temporary. The coffee planters of Brazil, realizing the failure of the valorization idea, are advising that their surplus coffee be burned, so that there shall not be a glut on the market. This is precisely like the proposition some short-sighted cotton growers in our Southern States made a few years ago, at a time of over-production, when the price of cotton dropped to less than the cost to produce the staple.

Politicians and demagogues of the cheap variety, like Bryan, who pose as friends of the people, find that the easiest way to win public favor is by advocating just such crude, unnatural, and impossible ideals. Bryan would have government ownership of railways; another demagogue would have municipalities manufacture gas and electricity for the consumer, and buy and sell ice, milk and coal. Some of the more advanced school of socialism are proposing that there be a new distribution of wealth; that the rich be stripped of their possessions by taxation while they live, and at death by inheritance taxes amounting to confiscation in some instances.

For ages the same sort of unwholesome sentiment has prevailed in various lands, but in well-governed countries the people have paid little attention to such propositions. In the United States we have witnessed the birth and death of the Rag Money, the Anti-monopoly, the Free Silver, the Populist, and various other so-called political parties. They died a quick and easy death. We are now having another outburst of the masses against the classes. This has developed unusual strength because it has seemed to have the consent and support of political leaders of both parties, who, in the eager pursuit of votes, power, and patronage, have overlooked the fact that they might be creating evils which in the end would destroy us all.

I have called attention to the fact that the most thoughtful men in public life are beginning to realize the dangers of such a situation, and are cautioning the public accordingly. In spite of the severe criticisms of President Roosevelt's Indianapolis speech, it manifested a decided tendency to conservatism. Secretary Taft, too, in all his recent public utterances, has shown a disposition to encourage the reaction against the too radical tendencies of the times. In his recent speech at Des Moines, in treating with the trust problem and railway regulation, he had this to say in explanation and in extenuation:

Without defending, mitigating, or any way justifying the evils I have described, it certainly can be said that they were the natural outgrowth of the enormous expansion of business and of capital involved in the spreading business of this country, and that while they are to be deplored and to be stamped out, it would be the utmost folly to initiate and carry through legislation which, instead of remedying the evil, shall kill the enterprises and the investments which have gone on apace to make this the great industrial nation of the world.

Senator Beveridge, after his recent visit to President Roosevelt, made public announcement that "no honest business man or corporation need be alarmed, for no vicious or revengeful legislation will be tolerated." There was significance in this declaration, and many who believe they can discern the signs of the times are coming to think that the worst of the wave of radicalism has passed, and that, with the adjournment of Congress and of the various State Legislatures, the stock market will find itself in better mood. Vice-president Vanderlip, of the National City Bank of New York, in a speech that has been widely quoted, raised the question seriously whether, under existing conditions, the country was not facing a general business depression. He pointed out that there was no inherent reason in the conditions of agriculture, trade, industry, and finance in the United States for a marked depression. In other words, if the people want prosperity they can have it by setting their faces sternly against the all-dominant spirit of radicalism which is sweeping prosperity off its feet by destroying its foundations.

It is true that the banks have overstrained their credits, but the liquidation in Wall Street and the slackening of business must gradually relieve the tension. The present fear is that money will be very tight late in summer or early in fall, not only because of the stringency in this country, but because all the money markets of the world are troubled and the tension is universal. It is well to remember that it is always darkest before day, and the most successful operators in Wall Street are those who buy when every one else seems to want to sell, and sell when every one else wants to buy.

"M. S.," New York: Am. Can Company has been meeting considerable competition, but the officers of the company insist that the business is large and growing and still very profitable. The strength of Can preferred, during the recent slump, was noticeable.

"A.," Philadelphia: You could purchase a few shares of So. Pac. preferred, a 7 per cent. stock that has recently been selling around 110. It is redeemable at 115 or convertible into common stock, and is well assured of its dividends. You might also buy a few shares of Kansas City So. preferred, of Amalgamated Copper, Great Northern, and C. C. C. and St. L.

"Letter," Philadelphia: A very excellent weekly letter of financial advice—one of the best issued—is by J. S. Bache & Company, the well-known bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. The high standing and success of this firm, which is a leading member of the New York Stock Exchange, have added great interest to their weekly expressions of opinion and their circular letters. You can secure a copy of these letters if you will address J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, N. Y., and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"P.," Bridgeport, Conn.: Am. Woolen preferred seems to me to be a better purchase than Pressed Steel Car preferred, because the business of the latter is of a more ephemeral character. In these times car equipments are not being as freely bought as they were in other days, when railroads had things all their own way and the management was not under close scrutiny. The profits of the car-equipments concerns are much less than they were in the days of graft and rake-offs.

"Clarence," N. Y.: So. Pac., on its earnings, looks the most attractive of the stocks on your list, though the necessities of the Atchison, under ordinary market conditions, would lead it to seek to advance the common stock in order to make its new bond issue more attractive to the shareholders. As to the industrial common stock to which you refer, it has not indicated by its price an appreciation of the dividend recently declared. Insiders are probably selling, rather than buying, on the dividend declaration.

"Electric," Tallahassee: 1. I would take the profit in my General Electric or Westinghouse if I had it. The report of the General Electric is unsatisfactory in that it does not recite the names of the securities it holds, valued at about $20,000,000, though other details of the company's finances are pretty well explained. The valuation put on its securities by the company might not be the valuation of an outsider. 2. Talk about 6 per cent. dividends on B. R. T. sounds a little peculiar just now, when the company is planning to finance its improvements and extensions and seeking to raise $25,000,000 for that purpose.

"F.," St. Paul: 1. It is a curious fact that at the very time that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad is appearing as a very heavy borrower to float a new bond issue, reports are being circulated of its extraordinary earnings. I do not believe that it is earning anything like 10 per cent. on the common stock. 2. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co. general mortgage 4 1-2 gold bonds are being sold at 84 1-2 and interest, at which price they yield to the purchaser 5 6-10 per cent. Particulars may be obtained by addressing Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, 52 William Street, New York. These bonds are worth looking into.

"Investor," Galveston: 1. Short-term notes of the railroads which are regarded as entirely sound and good can now be bought on a basis netting the purchaser from 5 1-2 to 8 per cent. Those of the N. Y. Central yield about 5 1-2 and those of the So. Railway 8 per cent. The long-term investment bonds of the gilt-edged kind to which you refer would yield you between 4 and 5 per cent. The Del. and Hudson equipment first lien 4 1-2s around 95 pay you 5 per cent. Lists of these investments can be obtained by writing to Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, 52 William Street, or J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, both members of the New York Stock Exchange in high standing.

"T.," St. Louis: If the reports recently made regarding the earnings of Rock Island are not exaggerated, the preferred stock is cheap. A rise in the preferred, on a resumption of dividends, would sympathetically advance the common. Kansas City So., on its earnings, looks cheaper than Rock Island common. A general impression prevails that there may be a brief summer rise in the market, based on an over-extended short interest, more especially if the crop outlook materially improves. In that event, all the cheap railway common and industrial common shares might move upward. Special interests have been talking of an advance in Col. Fuel for some time past, and also in Central Leather common.

"Steel," Richmond, Va.: 1. Consumers of pig iron all tell me that the tendency of the market is downward, and iron manufacturers generally believe that the iron and steel business will show a decided falling off this year and next. If the Steel Trust increases the dividend on the common it will do so in the face of these facts, and the increase will generally be regarded as an indication of an effort to sustain the price of the stock while it is being unloaded. 2. Cast-iron pipe showed a surplus, after payment of dividends on the preferred and common, but the charges for depreciation were not as generous as they might have been. I do not regard the common stock as an investment. It represents the water in the capitalization.

Continued on page 45

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 44.

"X.," Big Rapids, Mich.: I would not advise the purchase of the Mexican Mutual Planters bonds of Chicago. You might find it difficult to dispose of them in an emergency.

"Shelburne": 1. I believe that Union Pacific, No. Pac., Great Northern preferred, So. Pac., and more particularly Chicago and Northwest, St. Paul, South Pacific preferred, Kansas City So. preferred, and C. C. C. and St. L., are not dear, and those who have money to buy them for an investment can begin to do so on every recession. I would include Amalgamated also in this list. I do not advise speculation on a margin at this time, because conditions are still unsettled, but I know that many of the most conservative investors have recently been buying in moderate amounts and taking their purchases out of the Street. 2. The safest and best stocks to buy at such a time are those that have paid dividends continuously through periods of depression, or those which have shown by the earnings of the past few years that they are able to do so.

"Z.," New York: 1. Of course Erie, So. Ry. common, and Tex. Pac. are a good way from dividend-payers. There was talk of a dividend on Erie common while a pool was unloading its heavy holdings of the stock, but the great needs of the company and also of the So. Ry. for improvements and extensions presented insurmountable obstacles to any hope of dividends on the common shares. Tex. Pac. is also in need of funds and has been a recent borrower. These stocks are now selling on a basis that would have been regarded almost as phenomenally cheap a year ago, when Erie was selling at over 50, So. Ry. common at 42, and Tex. Pac. at 40. Recently Erie has been selling around 20, So. Ry. common around 18, Tex. Pac. around 25. You can hardly hope to even up at the lowest figure, but you might even up in part, and, if the market has a further recession, continue the process. 2. Prominent men in Ont. and Western still insist that the 2 per cent. annual dividends are assured and that the stock is well worth keeping.

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1907. JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

THE OLD French proverb, "It is the unexpected that happens," is singularly and felicitously illustrated in the field of mining operation. Some prospector, either because of natural instinct, or perhaps because of what we call "good luck," stumbles upon outcroppings which lead to the development of a rich mine. It may be in the wilds of Arizona, in the desert lands of Nevada, in the wilderness of the Cobalt region in Canada, on the shores of Lake Superior, or the inaccessible mountain heights of New Mexico. The fact that great riches have been repeatedly and unexpectedly disclosed, making millionaires of all who were able to take early advantage of the wealth of a new camp, has made its impression upon the vast number of people in this country, who believe in taking chances in the lottery of life. Chances are more attractive in mining speculation than in almost any other, because mining is a legitimate pursuit, and a man can speculate with a comparatively small amount. It is easy to recall the magnificent profits, mounting up to a hundredfold and even a thousandfold, which the lucky ones have taken in, sometimes turning poverty into wealth, and very often yielding a settled income to the investor of a few hundred dollars.

As long as the speculative sentiment prevails, just so long will mining stocks look attractive to the small speculator and investor. The unscrupulous have taken advantage of this sentiment in numerous instances to misrepresent their properties, which sometimes have little or no value, but the public has now been warned so long and so often against these get-rich-quick concerns, and the Federal authorities are so promptly depriving them of the use of the mails, that swindles are lessening. The public, too, is learning that it is well to investigate both the management of a mine and the mine itself before purchasing its shares. Stockholders are wisely making up parties to visit mines, and to personally note their characteristics and the standing of the managements. Those who go about mining speculation in this fashion always have a chance of making money. One should buy a mining stock just as he buys a horse or a house, or anything else of value—that is, with a thorough knowledge of what he is doing when he makes a purchase.

"C.," Louisville, Ky.: I can get no trace of it. I doubt if it has much value.

"L.," Allegheny, Pa.: Nothing is known of it among dealers in mining stocks. I doubt if it is still in existence.

"C.," DeWitt, Iowa: I do not recommend the Cobalt Co. to which you refer. It is one of a number that have sprung up in that region because of the good fortune of a few excellent properties.

"G.," Bradford, Pa.: The report printed by the company from its own engineers regarding the work on the mine is most encouraging, but I have never seen the property, nor have I the report of any independent engineer. It is, of course, a speculation.

"H.," Sheboygan, Wis.: Considering your circumstances, it would hardly be wise for you to engage in any enterprise not strictly in the investment class. Obviously, the proposition to which you refer cannot be so regarded. It may have merit from the speculative standpoint, but that is a different matter entirely.

"R.," Rochester: I am advised by the management that the Nevada-Douglas mines, of Yerrington, Nev., are soon to receive water-power and illumination by electricity transmitted from the Truckee River, at Coma, Nev. The Nevada-Douglas is in one of the best mining districts now being developed in Nevada, and its prospects are regarded as decidedly encouraging.

"O.," St. Paul: I do not recommend the bonds of the company to which you refer. You can buy an excellent railway bond, note, or stock, yielding 6 per cent., and which you can dispose of at any time because there is always a market for it. If you wish to sell the bond of a small industrial proposition, having no status on Wall Street, it might be difficult to do so. I do not regard the investment as the safest.

"New Jersey": 1. Senator Miller says the condition of the Sierra Con. is exceedingly satisfactory. I do not know about the bond obligation to which you refer, and advise you to write directly to the president of the company. 2. The properties handled by the F. E. Houghton Co., Boston, are well regarded. 3. I never heard of it. 4. You might get the information from the postmaster of the place. Presumably it has a post-office.

"G.," Biloxi, Miss.: 1. The capital of the Bishop Creek Gold Co., of $25,000,000, looks altogether too large, even on its own statement of its value. 2. I do not recommend Nevada-Star. 3. The Murchie Extension has 530 acres of mineral land, and the latest report of the management says that this is traversed by a large number of gold-bearing veins, and that the mines are extensively developed and their value proved. 4. I know of none of the character you speak of.

"Fairfax": 1. Nothing appears to be known of the value of the property by those who deal in such propositions. If you have the last annual report, I should like to see it. 2. Hubbard-Elliott has a capital of $1,500,000, with a large acreage in the Copper River district of Alaska. Not very much development work has thus far been done, and it is too early to say whether the mine will develop as satisfactorily as its promoters have been anticipating. Some of the outcroppings show rich ore, but the important matter is to know how much there is of it. 3. I am unable to get a report.

"R.," Bethany, Mo.: I think if you would write to the iron company, which is set down in the assets of the concern as having made a remarkable offer for the alleged mountains of iron ore, you might be able to verify that statement. If you could verify it, I would be inclined to believe the rest of the story. It seems a little too rosy and too much like a tale on which to sell stock. The "Copper Handbook," to which the prospectus refers, says that the location of the property is good and that it is an ambitious enterprise, with no reason why the company should not do a profitable business. This conclusion seems to be justified, but I would still call the enterprise a speculative one, rather than a safe and settled investment.

Continued on page 46.

If afflicted with SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

ONE FORD OWNER writes he has become so imbued with the six-cylinder idea he hates to go to church for fear there'll be a quartette in the choir. So he braves the preacher and rides.

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Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 45.

"T.," Norristown, Pa.: I do not recommend the proposition. I have been unable to obtain a satisfactory report.

"T.," Milwaukee: It is not quoted among the other Goldfield stocks, and no report is available. I doubt its value.

"Victoria," Plattsburgh, N. Y.: Colonel Hopper, the president of the Victoria Chief, says that all the reports from the mine are of the most enthusiastic character. The work of developing the large ore bodies is being prosecuted with greater vigor than ever, now that the power plants have been installed, and it is proposed to block out sufficient ore to keep a smelter busy for an indefinite time. The mine has never been in better condition, Colonel Hopper says, and the results of the first shipment of ore to El Paso are entirely satisfactory. Further shipments will shortly be made. Several very prominent railroad managers have recently made a personal inspection of the mines of the Victoria Chief and have been discussing the expediency of building a branch line from the mines to the Santa Fe Railroad.

"W.," Summit, N. J.: 1. Of course I have never seen the property and can only judge by what those in charge of it have to say. It might be well to write to some of the references they give and ascertain if the statements they make are fully corroborated. Much money has been made in such propositions where they have had genuine merit and an enterprising management. 2. Louis B. Jones, the secretary of the Charter-Raton, makes a very frank and complete statement regarding the property, and says that he and his associates have invested their own money in the enterprise and are managing it conservatively and economically. The company has a strong board of directors and its mines are in excellent location, with a water power which should be valuable. 3. The tunnel company to which you refer makes an excellent report and is in the hands of men who seem to stand very well. 4. Tri-bullion has been showing considerable strength.

"S.," Newark: The Mineral Hill Tunnel and Copper Mining Co. is the owner of a number of mining companies and has 45 claims, embracing upwards of 700 acres in one body, in northeastern Washington, only four miles from the Granby smelter, to which it has rail connection. The Granby is a low-grade proposition, but has made a great success. The Mineral Hill ores, from car-load tests at the Granby smelter, showed an average value of $16.25 per ton when copper was only 12 cents a pound, about half the present price. The gold values of the Mineral Hill ores are sufficient, it is claimed, to leave the copper product a net profit. The work on the tunnel is being pushed vigorously, and it is intended to intersect each vein at a depth of from 500 feet to one-third of a mile. At 50 cents a share, Mineral Hill looks like an attractive speculation. Information will be sent you if you will address the F. E. Houghton Co., Old South Building, Boston.

"F.," Roseburg, Ore.: 1. Calumet and Arizona has made such excellent reports of its earnings that it has stood pretty strong at its advanced price. It sold last year as low as 107 and as high as 185. This year it has sold as high as 198, though it has recently sold almost 60 points off from that figure. This is a large shrinkage, but not nearly as great as many other copper stocks have suffered. It is a good property, and in the hands of a rather speculative crowd. The same might be said of Superior and Pittsburg, which sold last year and this year at 29. It is now selling at about half that price. The value of this property has not been as fully demonstrated as that of Calumet and Arizona. For that reason, the latter offers the better investment. 2. Old Dominion is an excellent property, and has maintained its strength remarkably well during the recent decline. I think well of it, but I would not be in a hurry to buy high-priced copper shares. 3. The Globe Con. is a large property, well located, and in the hands of an energetic management.

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1907. ROSCOE

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

PROSPECTORS are still pouring out of Fairbanks to join in the stampede to the new gold diggings of the Innoko Valley, a tributary of the Yukon. It is believed that this region will be the scene of the greatest mining excitement of the season of 1907.

Swedish prospectors have discovered a rich vein of copper on Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia. It is said to be fifty feet wide, and to have been traced for 4,000 feet. Assays have shown that the ore carries from three to four per cent. of copper. The district surrounding the claim is known to be rich in copper. The owners are reported to have refused an offer of $600,000 for their property.

What will rank as the most sensational gold strike of recent years in Montana, if early reports are verified, is the discovery announced by the owners of a mine at Basin, one of whom is James J. Hill. The new vein is said to be four feet wide, containing a streak in which the values are as high as $240,000 a ton. The mine was once a rich producer, but was believed to have been worked out. The present discovery was due to an extensive cave-in, which led the owners to sink a new shaft. The strike was made at the depth of eighty feet.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

I HAVE referred before to the ultra-radical legislation enacted by Texas, which will result in the withdrawal of all the larger life-insurance companies from that State. Soon after the passage of the law in question, the Equitable Life made its arrangements for handling its Texas business through agencies in other States. The Washington Life, the Mutual Life, of New York, the New York Life, the Northwestern Mutual, the Penn Mutual, the Manhattan Life, the Massachusetts Life, and the Home Life, finding it impossible to comply with the new requirement that seventy-five per cent. of the reserves on Texas business must be deposited in the State, and a tax of two and a quarter per cent. paid on the premiums collected, will close their Texas offices on July 11th. President Morton, of the Equitable, holds that the taxation of the securities of the company, in addition to that laid upon premiums, would have been an unjust burden upon policy-holders in other States. So far as the question of investment is concerned, the Equitable now has more than the requisite amount of money in Texas securities, its reserve against policies issued on the lives of citizens of that State being $7,290,000, and its investments $10,958,000. Of course Texas enterprises will lose the increase in investments on the part of the companies which would naturally have followed the writing of new policies. What they expect to gain by this driving away of capital I do not know—possibly the intense satisfaction which the citizens of some of our commonwealths derive from the mere twisting of the tentacles of the octopus.

"S.," Great Falls, Mont.: The Union Mutual, of Portland, Me., is one of the oldest of the old-line companies, and seems to be well-conducted with an economical management. It is not one of the largest companies, and its business has not recently shown an increase. I regard its standing as good.

"Oes.," Pittsburg: The company to which you refer is only about eight years old, and therefore has yet to make its record. Its last report showed a small excess of income over disbursements, the smallest, in fact, that it has reported in a number of years. My preference would be an older and a stronger company.

"S.," Chicago: The suit against the Equitable Life for a share of the tontine funds applicable to a semi-tontine endowment policy was brought by a policy-holder in Boston. The court decided that it has jurisdiction and that the relation between the policy-holder and the society is that of debtor and creditor.

"T.," Butte City, Mont.: The only payment guaranteed is that in cash which the policy stipulates. What the surrender value will be depends upon the manner in which the company may calculate the reserve due on policies of your class. It will be better for you to ask the company itself to give you an estimate. Of course it would not give you a guarantee, and an estimate would be a doubtful quantity at best.

"B. F.," Elmira, N. Y.: 1. A plea of "not guilty" was entered by President John R. Hegeman, of the Metropolitan Life, in answer to the ten indictments found by the special grand jury of New York, charging forgery in the third degree and perjury in connection with year-end transactions of the Metropolitan. The indictments were found on technical complaints. 2. The solvency of the company has not been brought into question.

"B.," Tyler, Tex.: I agree entirely with your surmise, and that is that the business of the association to which you refer is simply assessment insurance. It is utterly impossible, in my judgment, for such a concern to continue successfully for any great length of time. As soon as its death rate increases, the cost of insurance obviously must increase pro rata. You will observe that no guaranteed maximum cost of insurance is given, but only an estimate.

"Eastern," Ohio: 1. The company to which you refer is not a very old one, and its business for 1906 showed a considerable shrinkage over that of the preceding year. Its surplus is small and its expenses pretty large. I would prefer a company of greater magnitude. 2. The policy to which you allude is simply a variation of a form that has been employed by companies that have been trying to stimulate new business. It is not a policy that I would commend.

The Hermit

Business Chances Abroad.

IN SPITE of the fact that Mexico stands next to Cuba in the manufacture of fine cigars, the most popular cigarettes in that cigarette-smoking country are made from American tobacco.

A LONDON exporting merchant reports that his firm's business in South Africa was better in 1906 than at any time since 1902, the trade in agricultural machinery and implements having been especially brisk. The farmers of the Cape are spending money liberally in the purchase of windmills and irrigation requisites. The large wool clip which is expected this year will stimulate the demand for sheep-shearing appliances.

THE AMERICAN vice-consul at Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey, says that the use of silver and silver-plated ware is small in that part of the empire, though the people are prodigal in the entertainments which would naturally call for it. Such articles as trays, tumblers, goblets, etc., as are imported come from Germany and England. They are very expensive and inferior in design to the American product. The address of the chief Trebizond dealer in such articles is on file with the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington.

IT IS said that Queensland, Australia, has a greater variety of gem stones than any other country in the world. Its opals are most famous, stones to the value of $1,000,000 having been exported. What is called the "black opal" has been recently discovered. This variety is fancifully described in these words: "They combine the iridescence of the dewdrop with the color of the rainbow set in the blackness of night; they are a smothered mass of hidden fire." Harry R. Burrill, special agent for the Department of Commerce and Labor, writing from Brisbane, suggests that importing jewelers of America investigate the commercial possibilities of this new gem. The name of a leading business house, having headquarters at Brisbane, has been placed on file with the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington for this purpose.

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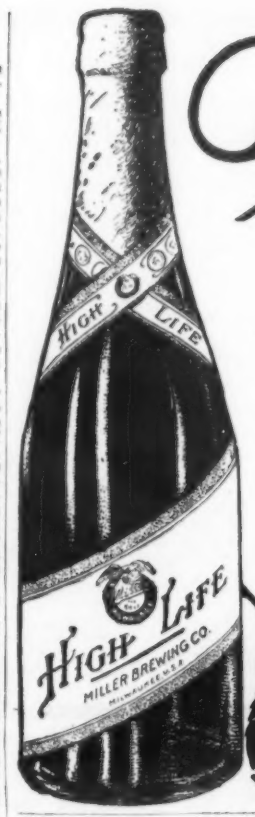
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